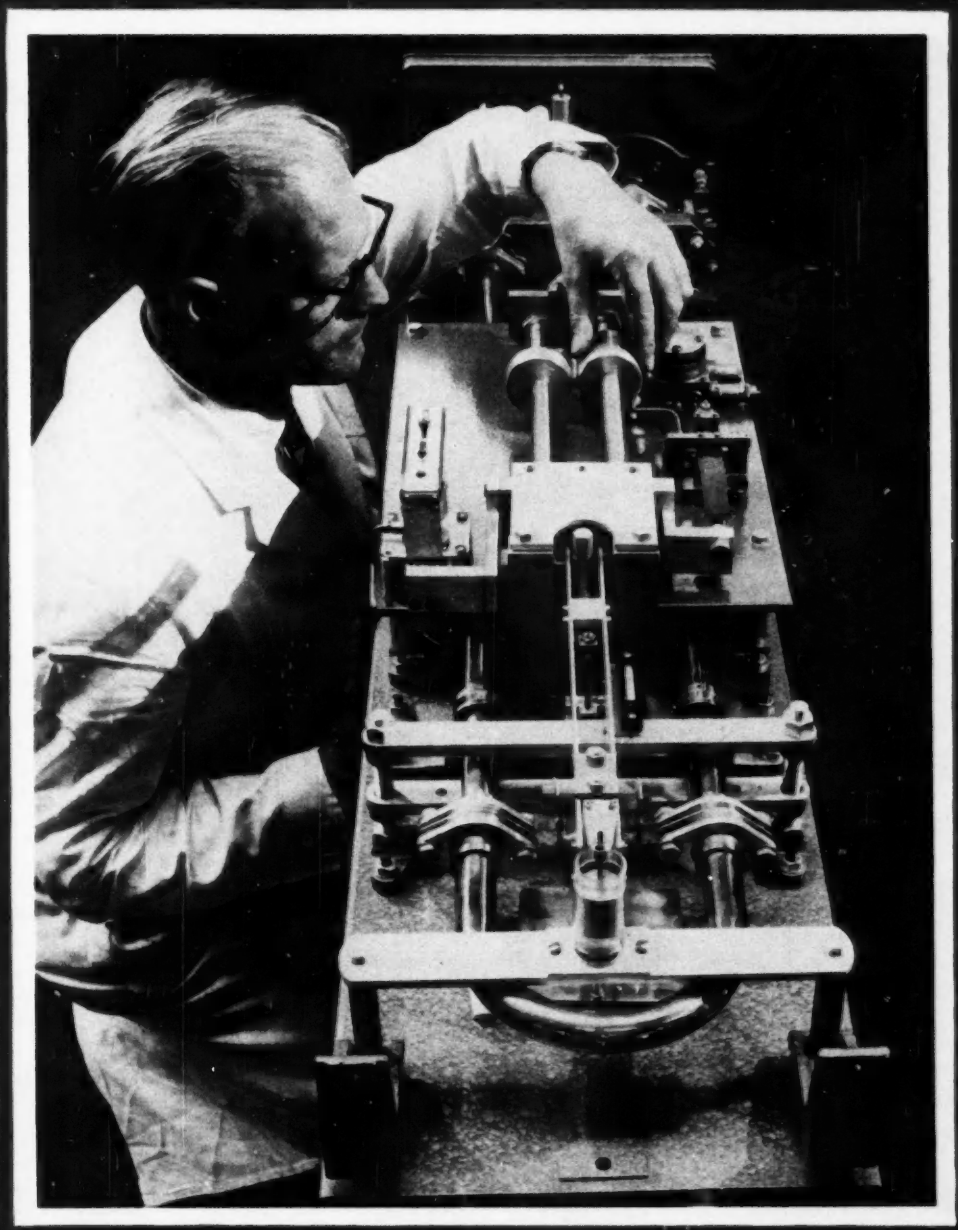
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 187, No. 3525 | Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office | 9 October 1964



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'Water, water, everywhere nor any drop to drink' . . . 779
US trade expansion mission in London 782
New factory extension at Airdrie 782
New valve factory for N. Ireland 782
British Standards Institution annual report 782
European Marketing Course, 1965 783
War damage office change 783
New direct cable to Denmark 783
Purchase tax exemption on some drugs and medicines . . 783
Import of certain jute manufactures 783
Imports of watches 1965 783
Dealers in securities 784
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty . 784
Applications for reimposition of import duty 784
New Books 785
The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements . . . 786

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators 789
Retail sales in August 790
Hire purchase business in August 792
Britain's tourist industry's record figures in 1963 . . . 794
Gold and convertible currency reserves in September . . 794
Retail sales in N. Ireland in July 795
Business Monitor: Production Series 795
Second quarter increase in industry's stocks confirmed . . 796
Further rise in industry's capital expenditure in second quarter of 1964 799
Cinema films reference to Monopolies Commission . . 802
Cinema admissions and takings in July 802
Registrations of British and foreign films 802
United Kingdom Overseas Trade unit value and volume . 803
Government surplus sales by auction 807

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

London Bus promotion at Montreal shopping centre . . 808
Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions announcements . . 808
Factory equipment show at Manchester 809
British plants display at Vienna show 809
American quality foods on show 809
Comment on Sydney Exhibition 810
Success in Copenhagen 811

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS

Trading with the Arab World (II): The United Arab Republic (Egypt) is the largest market in the Middle East . . 812

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Rumania 815
Italy and Lebanon 817
Information for exporters 818
Export Orders 822

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Argentina: Modifications to import lists. Suspension of import surcharges 832
Australia: Details of tariff changes 824
Brazil: Revised import regulations 834
Canada: 'Made in Canada' ruling 832
Chile: Amendments to import list 832
European Economic Community: Decision of the Commission on the Grundig-Consten agreement. Further translations of EEC Regulations 830
France: Duty-free quota for flax seed 831
Indonesia: State trading enterprises 828
Iran: Imports of sugar 830
Irish Republic: Tariff concessions for some carpets of N. Ireland origin. Fair Trade Commission; Commercial travellers samples. Import quota for sparking plugs 831
Italy: General Turnover Tax and Compensation Tax. Reduction of frontier surtax on sugar and sugar products . . . 831
Lebanon: Customs tariff amendment. Regulations concerning tinned or preserved foodstuffs 830
Malawi: Import control 830
New Zealand: Review of former tariff concessions. Revocation of some tariff concessions for machinery 823
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique): Amendments to the Import Tariff 829
Sierra Leone: Amendment to customs tariff 829
South Africa, Republic of: Customs tariff applications. Customs tariff applications 828
United States: Wool Products Labelling Act 832
Venezuela: Customs tariff changes 834
British trade correspondent, Malta 831
Index to statistics published regularly 836

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Lebanon: Customs tariff amendment. Regulations concerning tinned or preserved foodstuffs 830
Malawi: Import control 830
New Zealand: Review of former tariff concessions. Revocation of some tariff concessions for machinery 823
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Sierra Leone: Amendment to customs tariff 829
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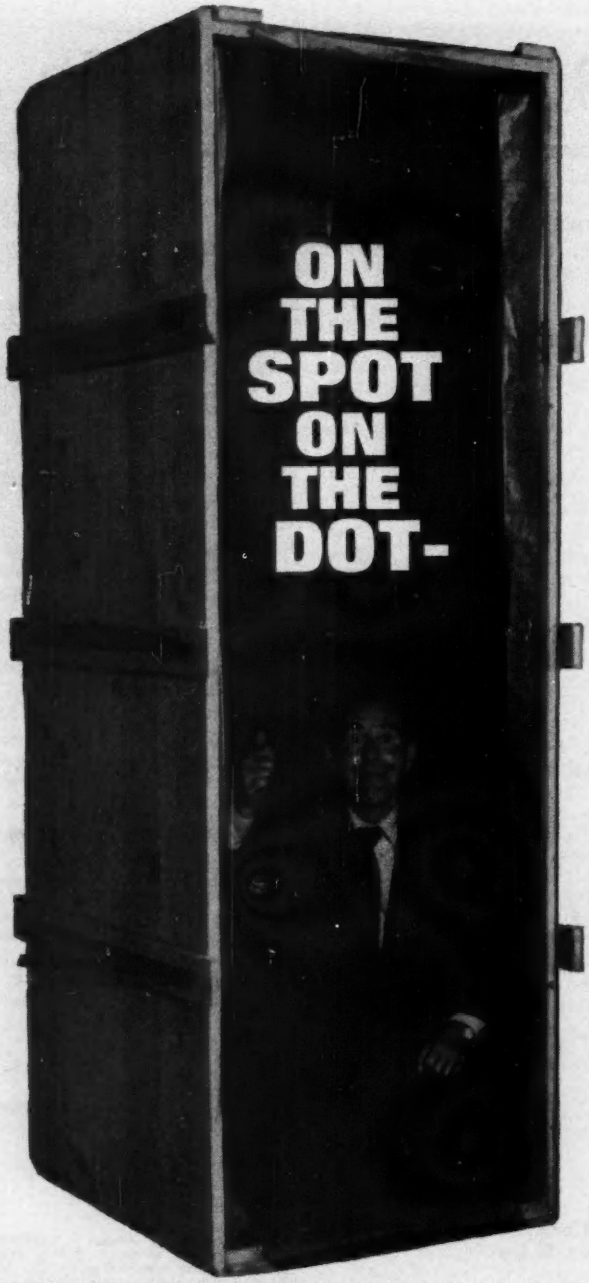

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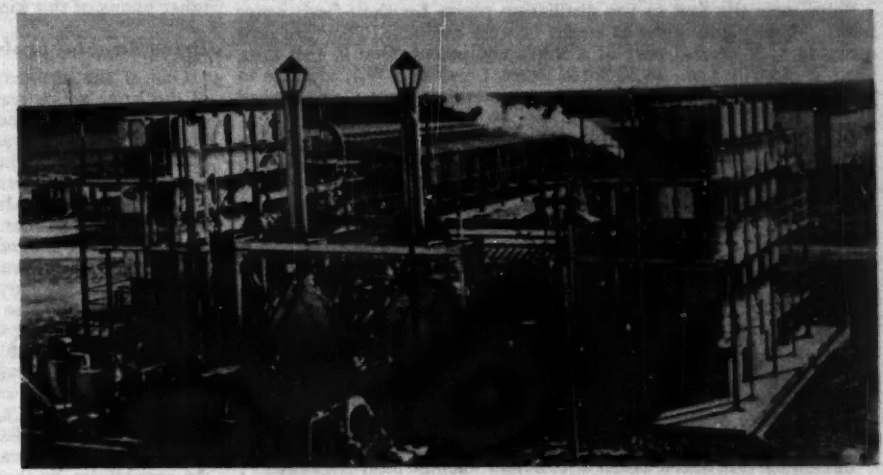
BLOCK LETTERS

15

'Water, water, everywhere nor any drop to drink'

BY LEONARD G. RULE, M.B.E.



Two 125,000 Imp. gal/day evaporators at Kharg Island, supplied by Weir Westgarth Ltd., complete with boilers to the Iranian Oil Operating Companies.

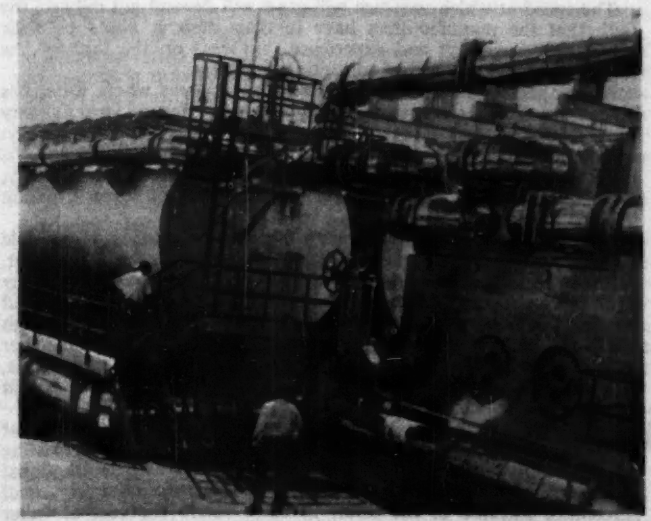
Desalination, or the distillation of sea water, with all its tremendous potentialities, is now the subject of increasingly intensive research in several countries, notably Britain, the United States, Israel and The Netherlands. Desalination plants already installed in various parts of the world are operating successfully and more are planned. The two articles published here explain in simple terms the techniques involved. A more technical article on desalination written by Professor Silver of Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, is published conjointly in this week's 'New Scientist'.

IT SEEMS ABSURD that on our planet there should be a shortage of water. Three-fifths of the earth's surface is covered with water. The oceans are thousands of feet deep. Yet not only are there vast deserts in Asia, Africa, North America and Australia, but there are growing water shortages in many of the cultivated places and in the great cities.

Everyone knows the reason for the contradiction: salt. Sea water is undrinkable and cannot be used for agriculture or for most industrial purposes.

The sun offers an excellent example of how to deal with the problem. It evaporates sea water leaving the salts behind. The evaporated water condenses into clouds and falls as rain. We get our supplies from reservoirs, rivers and underground waters. Having used them we pour them back into the oceans.

People living in country districts without piped water and main drainage need, perhaps, a gallon or two of water each per day. But people living in towns with piped water supplies, bathrooms and main drainage need anything from forty to a hundred gallons a day. The demands of industry are enormous. A modern paper mill will use 240,000 gallons of water to produce one ton of newsprint.



The 1·2 million gallons per day Buckley & Taylor 'Aquaflash' sea water distillation plant installed in Cardon, Venezuela.

For domestic purposes the standard of purity demanded in water supplies is high. For industry it is even higher. Sea water contains about 35,000 parts per million of salts. Domestic water is usually of drinking standard with about 450 parts per million of salts.

There are two well established methods of getting rid of the excess salts in sea and brackish waters. The first, and oldest, method is to evaporate the water and then condense it leaving brine behind.

The second method is to pass the salt water through a series of special membranes in the presence of electrical currents. The particles of salt become ionised and are either positive or negative. They move towards electrodes carrying the opposite charge, passing through the membranes on the way.

The result of this process, which is called electrodialysis, is that the water in one channel becomes progressively less salty, and in the adjoining channel it gradually turns to brine. The method is valuable for use with water containing up to 15,000 parts per million of salt. For sea water the distillation method is used.

The cost of the treated water is the governing factor in these matters. It has been said, and it is obviously true, that a man dying of thirst would pay every penny he had for a cup of drinking water. But how much will a man pay for enough water to take a bath once a day? Or a farmer for water to irrigate his land? Many factories cannot operate without water, but the price they will pay for it clearly depends on the market value of their product.

For this reason desalting has been limited so far by considerations of cost. Where electrodialysis is being considered it depends, first of all, on the salinity of the water available. Secondly, it depends on whether supplies of cheap fuel, or electricity, can be obtained. Thirdly, if a desalting plant is installed as part of a wider industrial scheme and can use waste heat, steam, or electricity the economics change enormously. These latter considerations apply also to the distillation process. In both methods, of course, there is the matter of capital costs.

Therefore, desalting plants are found not only in the obvious places, such as towns on the fringes of deserts and industrial plants in dry places, but also at big factories where normal water supplies are difficult or non-existent. It may be cheaper for such a factory to use sea water, or brackish water, than to pipe over a long distance

supplies of fresh water which may still need treatment to be useful industrially.

Ships were the first to use distillation plants for their fresh water needs. These plants grew as steam became available. They are now accepted as a normal part of a ship's equipment. One British firm, Weir Westgarth, Ltd., 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are able to show pictures of the first sea water evaporating plant they supplied to the Royal Navy in 1884.

This firm have several other claims to fame. For instance, they built the oldest evaporator plant which was still in operation in the world. This was supplied to the Egyptian Phosphate Company at Safaya Bay in 1911, and produces 16,750 imperial gallons of fresh water per day.

The firm have also installed three plants producing more than two million Imperial gallons per day. One of these is in Kuwait, another is in Aruba in the West Indies, and the third is in Curacao, where it gives nearly three million imperial gallons a day. This plant has two evaporator units which are the largest built anywhere in the world. The Government of Kuwait has installed a total of evaporator plant giving more than 11,000,000 gallons per day, of which Weir Westgarth have built, or are building, more than 70 per cent. The firm have also installed scores of smaller plants in various parts of the world from Africa and Europe to South America.

In 1958 the firm devoted their attention to 'vacuum flash evaporators', generally considered to be the most efficient distillation plants yet devised. These work on the principle that if water near to boiling point is put into a vessel where the atmospheric pressure is reduced some of the water turns – or 'flashes' – to steam instantly. The hot water is passed through a series of these vessels so that evaporation is completed very quickly leaving sufficient water to carry away the salts in the form of brine. The vapour then passes to a condensing section where it is rapidly converted into distilled water.

The firm offer not only the vast evaporator plants needed by cities and large industrial undertakings, but also completely self-contained plants for smaller requirements.

More than 300 plants

Another British firm, Aiton and Co. Ltd., Stores Road, Derby, have specialized in distillation plant for industry for forty years. They offer a range of plants which covers most industrial needs. Since the war they have supplied more than three hundred plants which have been installed in many parts of the world. These include Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, Malaya, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Hong Kong, and The Netherlands. Apart from these the firm has supplied many of the power stations of the British Central Electricity Generating Board with distillation plants.

One particular problem dealt with by Aiton's was the supply of distilled water for the atomic testing ground at Maralinga in Australia. The raw water came from boreholes and was twenty per cent. more saline than sea water and containing three hundred per cent. more sulphate.

Other British firms engaged in this field include Caird and Rayner, Ltd., of Commercial Road, London, E.14, and Buckley and Taylor, Ltd., 7 Rathbone Place, London, W.1. These two companies are primarily suppliers of plants to the Admiralty for use on board ships. Buckley and Taylor, who have links with Mirrless and Constructors John Brown, are specializing in distillation plant which uses the exhaust gases from diesel engines.

The electrodialysis method was originally a Dutch development carried out by the Central Technical Institute (which is the organization for applied research in The Netherlands) under the auspices of the Organization for European Economic Co-Operation and the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A Dutch firm, Bronswerk, N.V., Amersfoort, and a British firm, William Boby and Co. Ltd., Rickmansworth, Herts., became, respectively, Dutch and British licensees of the patents which resulted from the work. They manufactured plants independently for some years, but then pooled their development, sales and service organizations.

The firms have built electrodialysis plants, separately or jointly, in various parts of the world, and have recently completed one at Zliten, which is about a hundred miles east of Tripoli in North Africa. This plant will produce 4,000 imperial gallons of potable water per hour from brackish water containing 5,000 parts per million of salts.

The two firms undertook all the works connected with the installation, digging the boreholes, fitting the filters, installing the electrodialysis plant and diesels, together with all the necessary pipelines. The plant has successfully passed its final acceptance trials and since then has treated more than 3 million gallons.

This is by far the biggest electrodialysis plant yet to be built. If it is as successful as it promises to be it could well pave the way for other plants of this kind.

Brine disposal problem

One of the problems which face all desalting plants is disposing of the brine which results. If the plant is built close to the sea it is quite simple. The brine is piped into the sea. If, however, the plant is built inland, and a brackish supply is used, great care must be taken. If the brine is piped into the earth it may increase the salinity of the supply unless it is carried a considerable distance away.

Strangely enough, Japan has a problem which is almost a mirror image of the common one. Japan has no natural resources of salt and there water is desalted primarily to obtain the salt.

The shortage of water is becoming acute throughout the world, and some revolutionary suggestions have been put forward for dealing with it. One of these was that domestic supplies of water should consist of two kinds: drinking water and salt water which would be used for water closets and other purposes. This idea is being carried out now in Hong Kong.

Unfortunately, in other places it would mean doubling all the existing pipe lines in towns and villages as well as running vast new pipes from the sea to feed them. If this sounds like a remedy of desperation it is, in fact, a measure of the concern felt in some quarters about the possibilities. So there would seem to be a vast market for desalting plants of all kinds which are commercially practicable.

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The following article by J. A. Modet of Weir Westgarth Ltd., discusses other aspects of sea water distillation

Size of evaporator plants

The size of evaporator plants has been the subject of much discussion recently, and it has been suggested that it will only be with the introduction of very large units with outputs in the region of 50 million gallons per day that sea water conversion will become really economic.

Although the time will surely come when plants of this size become commonplace, it is a mistake to think that evaporator plants, designed with present-day knowledge, cannot fulfil every requirement of size that may be called for.

The accompanying list, which shows the largest units which have so far been built, does not give a complete indication of what can be done to make large-scale supply available. Already, the more knowledgable evaporator designers have prepared offers with appropriate quarantees for 5 million gallon/day units, and there is little doubt that similar offers for 10 million gallon units would be made if the demand existed.

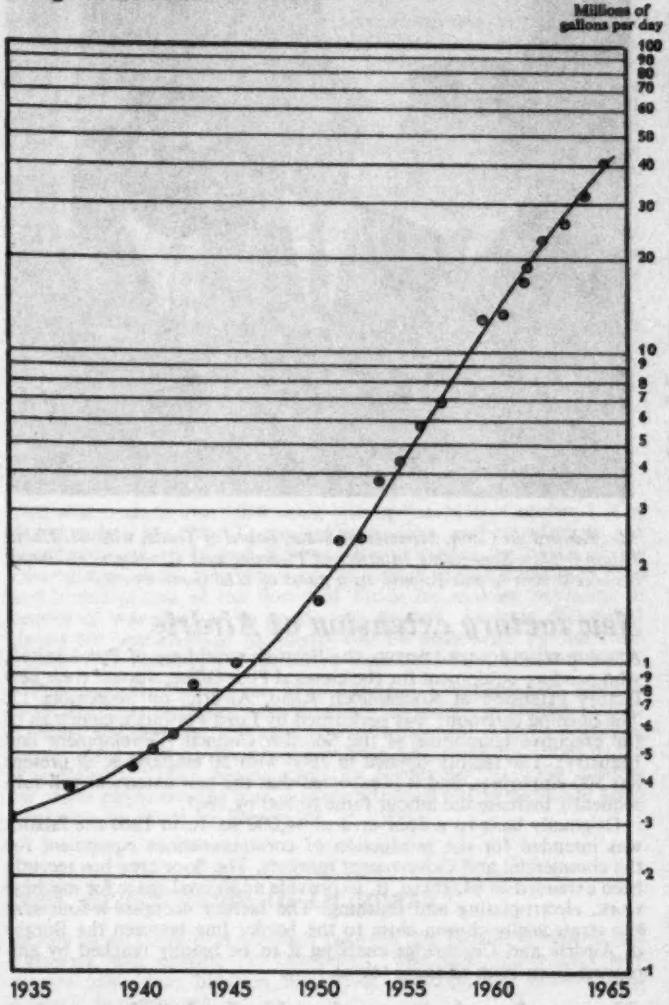
The speed at which unit size will grow will depend not only on the faith that the manufacturers have in their designs, based on their calculations, research and experience, but also on the faith of the intending purchasers and of consulting engineers.

At the present time most inquiries arise in areas where water has always been in extremely short supply and where natural local industry has brought a nucleus of population, which has grown gradually. In such localities the demand for water has increased evenly and the sudden requirement of an additional 50 million gallons daily is unlikely, implying, as it does, the additional requirements of some 2 million in the population.

In fact, it implies a far greater growth of demand since no responsible authority would order plant of such importance as a single unit. Multiple units to present day designs can provide the solution to any of the requirements likely to occur in the next decade, and they will provide a very favourable solution from the viewpoint of cost. Although the capital cost of multiple units and the land rental may be higher than for single units, great savings will be made on design costs, spares, and especially on the reservoir capacity necessary to permit outage time for maintenance and repair.

Units of the 50 million gallon/day size can become of real interest under various circumstances: in an area where an already vast existing supply becomes insufficient for its requirements and where the additional daily supply of say 150 million gallons would be a relatively small percentage increase in the total; in cases where the cost of water produced by desalination is sufficiently low for it to be used for agricultural purposes; or in an area where a natural supply is cut off by natural or political causes.

Total installed capacity of land based sea-water distillation plants throughout the world.



Electricity/Water Production

In any discussion on the cost of water produced by desalination, there is generally mention of the savings that can be made by combining the production of water with other industries, and especially with the production of electricity.

Difficulties exist, but more often than not, they are a question of administration rather than engineering. In the United Kingdom, for instance, the charters of the electricity and water producing authorities prevent them from venturing into concerns other than that for which they were formed, and similar conditions exist elsewhere. Another considerable administrative problem is that of apportioning charges to the two separate concerns.

On the technical side there are also some problems, but there is none which cannot be solved. The diagram shows a simplified flow sheet for an evaporator and pass-out turbo-alternator power plant. Each case is different due to variations in requirements from one locality to another, but the fact that many of the large installations are of combined electricity/distillation design will show that any problems have certainly been overcome in their case. Kuwait, Qatar, Curacao, Aruba, the Bahamas, Malta and the Sinai Manganese plant in Egypt are all examples of this, as are several other smaller plants.

Evaporator plants throughout the world, of which the output of the individual units is 500,000 imperial gallons per day or more.

Customer and Locality	No. of Units	Size of Unit	Evaporator designer
Manufactured in UK			
Government of Kuwait	2	1,000,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Kuwait Oil Company	1	600,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Sinai Manganese Co., UAR	1	500,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Government of Qatar	2	750,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Bahamas Electricity Department	2	600,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Island Government of Curacao	2	1,344,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Shell Oil Co., Curacao	1	1,344,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
States of Guernsey Water Board	1	500,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Government of Kuwait	5	1,000,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Shell Oil Co., Cardon, Venezuela	1	1,000,000	Buckley & Taylor Ltd.
Government of Malta	1	1,000,000	Aqua-Chem International Ltd.
Manufactured in Holland			
Shell Oil Co., Pernis, Holland	1	635,000	Weir Westgarth Ltd.
Manufactured in the United States			
Cosider SpA., Tarranto, Italy	2	500,000	Aqua Chem Inc.
Harvey Aluminium Inc., Virgin Islands	1	750,000	Westinghouse Inc.
*US Office of Saline Water, Experimental Plant, San Diego, California.	1	834,000 up-rated to 1,170,000	Westinghouse Inc.
†US Office of Saline Water, Experimental Plant, Freeport, Texas	1	834,000	W. L. Badger Associates.
Eilath, Israel	1	834,000	Baldwin Lima Hamilton.
Fuerteventura, Canary Islands	1	500,000	Westinghouse Inc.

*This plant was taken out of service in February 1964 for transhipment to Guantanamo Base, Cuba, where it will be down-rated to 625,000 g.p.d.

†This plant is not of the flash distillation type, as are all the others, but is a long tube vertical multiple-effect distillation plant.

National informative labelling scheme

THE CONSUMER Council have announced that they are to introduce a National Informative Labelling Scheme which will help consumers in choosing goods in the shops. The scheme will be based on a label of standard design. The contents of the label will vary according to the goods concerned, and will be worked out with those industries which co-operate in the scheme. In each case the label will contain the information which is essential for a wise buy: for example, the durability of carpets, the boiling time of kettles, the shrink resistance of cloth.

The label will not indicate a minimum standard of quality. Goods of any quality will be eligible for the label provided that this shows correctly whatever level of performance the product achieves. The Consumer Council believes that, except where safety is concerned, people should be able to choose goods of whatever quality suits their particular purpose or their purse. Where care and maintenance are significant factors in determining a shopper's choice, the instructions will be shown on the label.

The British Standards Institution will collaborate in the scheme and will be responsible for working with industries and consumers on the tests by which the performance of the goods will be measured. The Institution will also be responsible for bringing together the various interests to discuss the information to be put on a label, but the consumer voice will carry special weight here.

The scheme will rest on the voluntary co-operation of suppliers of consumer goods. The Council will licence the use of its label to any manufacturers wishing to take part in the scheme provided that they agree to give the information which it has been decided that consumers need. The validity of labels must, of course, be maintained and the British Standards Institution will work with the Council by arranging inspection in the shops and in the factories. An inaccurate description on a label will be an offence under Merchandise Marks legislation.

In every industry special technical problems will occur in determining the standards by which the performance of products will be measured. The Council is confident that growing public support for the scheme will provide an incentive to all those concerned to solve the technical problems as quickly as possible.

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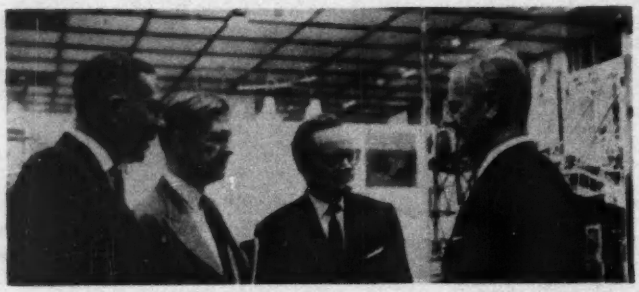

A reception to mark the launching of 'Print for Exporters' supplement to 'Design' magazine and the opening of a small associated display in the Design Centre was held recently. (See Board of Trade Journal, *October 2, pages 729 and 749). Seen discussing the exhibition are (left to right) Mr. H. Birtles, Director, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade; Sir Duncan Oppenheim, Chairman, Council of Industrial Design; Mr. R. L. Wills, a member of the CoID, and Mr. Alec Davis, who compiled the supplement.*

CoID picture

Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, with M. Habib Thiam (right), Senegalese Minister of Planning and Development, during his recent visit to this country as a guest of HM Government.

U.S. trade expansion mission in London

A GROUP of 78 United States businessmen arrived in London on October 1 for a six-day visit to create and establish new trade links between the United States and Britain. Delegates in the Mission, organized by the American National Association of Manufacturers, represented medium to large size companies which either do not currently have any business links with the United Kingdom or wish to extend existing trade arrangements. A further 13 American businessmen in the United Kingdom joined the Mission in London.

Heading the delegation was Mr. W. P. Gullander, president of the Association and a member of the National Export Expansion Council of the United States Department of Commerce. He led the group on the visit to London, and then in Brussels, Dusseldorf, Milan, Rome and Paris. The party will be away from the United States for 23 days.

The delegates represented some 20 industries including: clothing, food, machine tool, pharmaceutical and chemical, motor car parts, primary and fabricated metals, electronic products, timber and wood products, public accounting, household appliances, printing and publishing, scientific instruments and management consultancy.

The Americans discussed the business situation, present and future, in the United Kingdom with participants chosen by the Federation of British Industries from industry and commerce; they toured important industrial plants and had individual business discussions outside the prepared programme.

Purchase tax on fancy or ornamental articles incorporating mechanical lighters

MECHANICAL LIGHTERS are excluded from purchase tax under Groups 12 and 22 of Schedule 1 to the Purchase Tax Act, 1963, and this applies to lighters in fancy or ornamental cases.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have recently decided, however, that articles which have a character and use of their own as fancy or ornamental articles (not taxable under another Group), e.g. models of cars, aircraft, locomotives, ships, tanks, buildings, etc., are taxable under Group 29 of the Tax Schedule, even though they may incorporate mechanical lighters. The note on page 53 of Customs and Excise Notice No. 78, 'Scope of the exclusion of mechanical lighters and matches', should be read as applying to these ornaments in the same way as to figures, ashtrays, cigarette cases, pencils, etc.

This decision affects only a small proportion of the lighters at present on the market; the majority remain free of purchase tax.

New factory extension at Airdrie

AIRDRIE ELECTRONICS LIMITED, the Scottish subsidiary of Pye Limited, who produce equipment for the General Post Office, opened their new factory extension at Rochsolloch Road, Airdrie, on September 17. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Polwarth, chairman of the executive committee of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry). The factory opened in 1960 with 50 employees, at present has 500 employees, and it is expected that the new extension will subsequently increase the labour force to 800 by 1967.

Originally built to a floor area of 44,000 sq. ft. in 1960 the factory was intended for the production of communications equipment for the commercial and Government markets. The floor area has recently been extended to 84,000 sq. ft. to provide additional space for machine work, electroplating and finishing. The factory occupies a four-acre site strategically chosen close to the border line between the Burghs of Airdrie and Coatbridge enabling it to be readily reached by employees from both of these towns.

New valve factory for N. Ireland

THE WORCESTER Valve Co. Ltd., of Haywards Heath, Sussex, is to start the production of ball valves and allied products in a Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce advance factory of 19,000 sq. ft. The factory at Armagh has started recruiting employees, expected to be about 100 – within two years. This was announced by the N. Ireland Development Council on October 1.

The Worcester Valve Co. Ltd., formed in 1959, is a link-up between an English company, Norris Bros. Ltd., and a U.S. company, the Worcester Valve Co. Inc., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Worcester ball valves are used extensively in the chemical industry and are made in a range of materials, including brass and stainless steel for corrosive fluids. Features of their design are a resilient seat of non-corrosive plastic and their ability to move from fully-closed to fully-open in a 90° turn.

British Standards Institution annual report

THE EVER-GROWING impact made by standardization on Britain's industries and on the everyday life of the nation is the theme of the 1964 report of the British Standards Institution. With new and forthcoming specifications for a tremendous variety of goods – from fork-lift trucks to frozen food cabinets and baby harness to boys' blazer cloths – it is clear that all sections of the community depend increasingly on standards as a means to step up output, cut costs and maintain quality.

The 1964 report on standards was reviewed at BSI's annual meeting held in London on September 30. Copies can be obtained from the BSI Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Price 7s. 6d.

European Marketing Course, 1965

PROFESSOR EDWARD C. BURSK of Harvard was one of the speakers at a marketing course at New College, Oxford, from October 2 to 4. He announced plans for setting up a European Marketing Course, similar in content to that organized by the International Marketing Institute at Harvard each year. The seven-week course, which will begin on August 1, 1965, is to be based at Oxford University and will include a detailed study of European industry by touring Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France. Arrangements for the European Programme have been initiated by a group of United Kingdom business executives and teachers who have attended the course at Harvard. The organizers believe that this will be a significant contribution to the development of business education in this country and also in fostering international trade and expanding exports.

Professor Bursk is editing and publishing director of the *Harvard Business Review*, Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School and Educational Director of the International Marketing Institute.

War damage office change

THE WAR DAMAGE Act 1964 came into operation on October 1. The Act dissolves the War Damage Commission and transfers to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the principal functions of the Commission for making payments in respect of war damage to land and buildings and of the Board of Trade for making payments in respect of war damage to goods and chattels. As from October 1 claims for war damage payments will be dealt with by the Controller, War Damage Office, 90/96 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

The Act also brings the War Damage Compensation Scheme to an end by prescribing time limits for all claims in respect of outstanding war damage. If a cost of works payment is to be obtained, the claimant must do the necessary work and make his claim to the War Damage Office for payment by September 30, 1968. Claims for value payments for war damage which is not to be made good must also be made by September 30, 1968.

New direct cable to Denmark

A NEW SUBMARINE CABLE system between the United Kingdom and Denmark was opened on October 1. The new 120 circuit submarine cable runs between Winterton, Norfolk, and Maade, near Esbjerg, in Denmark.

Since service to Denmark opened on July 15, 1927, calls have been routed through the Netherlands and Germany. The new direct route will mean that more circuits to both the Netherlands and Germany will become available as well as to Denmark. This is especially important with the advent of International Subscriber Dialling which, it is planned, will be introduced from this country to Denmark in the spring of next year. The new cable is the second in a series of five cables across the North Sea which are planned to be completed by 1966.

Purchase tax exemption on some drugs and medicines

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17(3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963 entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 4) Direction 1964 which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction, which became operative on October 2, is to make the following additions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1963.

To Head II of the Schedule

Dydrogesterone;
Vinblastine sulphate.

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Imports of certain jute manufactures

IT WAS announced on September 1 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, September 4, page 502), that certain types of jute hessian cloth hitherto imported by the Jute Control were being returned to private trade. Notice to Importers No. 1086 of October 7, sets out the licensing arrangements.

The types of hessian affected are defined as follows:

> Plain weave jute fabrics, not more than 45 inches in width, weighing not less than 6½ oz. and not more than 9¼ oz. per square yard, having not more than 13 single yarns per inch in the warp and not more than 12 single yarns per inch in the weft.

Licences to import these hessian cloths from any source outside the Eastern Area*, for arrival in this country on or after December 15, 1964, will be issued to applicants providing evidence of purchase or the placing of contracts. A covering letter should confirm that the order or purchase covers only material within the above definition. Separate applications should be made for each source.

Applications should be made on form ILB/A or TIP/A and be addressed to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2, the quantity should be stated in cwts. and yardage; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, the country of consignment and the country of origin should be entered but no other information.

* The Eastern Area comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Imports of watches 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that from January 1, 1965, licenses will not be required to import watches of value over 30s. or movements of value over 25s. from countries other than those in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Licences will continue to be required as hitherto to import watches from the Sino-Soviet Bloc and to import watches of value 30s. and

Cargo being unloaded from an Argosy 220 prop-jet freighter during a demonstration before the signing on September 21 by Mr. Anthony H. Milward, chairman, BEA, and Sir Arnold Hall, chairman, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd., of a £4 million contract for five Argosy freighters. The new model Argosy, powered by four Rolls Royce Dart propeller-turbines of 2,250 h.p. each, offers 35 per cent more cargo capacity than the earlier 100 Series version of the aircraft currently being operated by the airlines.

under and movements of value 25s. and under from Switzerland and the countries falling within the present 'global' quota.

Quotas 1965-6

The quota for 1965 for watches of value of 30s. and under and movements of value 25s. and under from Switzerland will be £1,022,000 and for similar watches and movements from 'global' sources £185,000 (an increase in each case of 10 per cent over the 1964 quotas). The quotas for 1966 will be further increased by 10 per cent over 1965 levels to £1,124,000 and £203,000 respectively.

Allocation of the quotas for 1965

The Board of Trade intend to introduce arrangements to allow a limited number of watch businesses not now holding watch import licences to participate in the quotas. A Notice to Importers is being issued.

Notes

Restrictions on the import of watches which have been maintained to afford protection to the British watch making industry, have been progressively relaxed since 1959. Present restrictions on watches from Swiss and the 'global' sources apply to those of £5 or less in value. The removal of restrictions on watches from these sources of values between 30s. and £5 will leave only about a quarter of watch imports restricted. Imports of watches from the Sino-Soviet Bloc are separately controlled. Imports of watches constructed solely of parts manufactured and assembled in the Sterling Area and consigned from the Area are not restricted.

The 'global' quota relates to all imports except those from Switzerland and those referred to in this note. Licences have hitherto been restricted to those traders who were in business on August 31, 1939, and the size of their licences has been related to trade done before the war. The Board of Trade now propose to admit newcomers to the quotas. It has not been possible to do this before without further reducing the trade of those long established importers.

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during September in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Section 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Licensed dealers

Delete: Glasgow Industrial Finance Ltd., 175 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Exempted dealers

Insert: Edinburgh Industrial Finance Ltd., 9 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Insert: Glasgow Industrial Finance Ltd., 68 Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.

Insert: Scottish Industrial Finance Ltd., 68 Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.

Change of address: Eagle Star Insurance Company Ltd.,

Delete: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Insert: Eagle Star House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by October 23, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.10	1 : 1-Dimethoxy-*n*-octane	1, 1 Dimethoxy octane	December 31, 1965	6600
29.22	2 - Chloroethyldiethylammonium chloride	1 - Diethylamino - 2 - chlorethane hydrochloride (50% soln)	December 31, 1965	6602

NOTE: Withdrawal of application.
Interested parties will wish to know that the application for temporary exemption from import duty in respect of the chemical covered by the following description and advertised in the *Board of Trade Journal* on the date shown has been withdrawn.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference	Date published
29.22	1 : 2 - Di (dimethylamino) ethane	N, N, N', N' Tetramethyl ethylene	December 31, 1965	2279	September 16, 1964 (Page 627)

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of import duty as from January 1, 1965, on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt from import duty:

Tariff heading	Description
29.14	Chloroacetic acid containing not more than 0·1 per cent by weight of dichloroacetic acid.
29.16	Sodium *a*-D-glucoheptonate.
29.23	*p*-Aminobenzaldehyde.
29.27	*p*-Chlorobenzonitrile.

Seen at the British Menswear Guild reception at the home of the British Consul-General in Amsterdam recently are (left to right) Sir Peter Garran, British Ambassador in The Hague, Mr. Douglas Lewis, managing director, Braemar Knitwear Ltd., and deputy chairman, British Menswear Guild; Mr. Myron Ackerman, managing director, Chester Barrie Ltd., and Mrs. Ackerman.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of H.M. Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla BLC, Lima.

New Books

Development Plans and Programmes; Some Case Studies and Experiences. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (219 pages 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 3d., from H.M. Stationery Office and Government Bookshops). This publication contains the papers given at the third annual meeting of the Directors of Development Training Institutes, held in Berlin in 1963, together with a summary of the resulting discussions. The meeting aimed at giving Directors of Institutes the opportunity of defining ideas suitable for use in their development training programmes, and presented several case studies related to the elaboration and implementation of development plans. The case studies amongst the papers were based on planning experiences in France, Japan, India, Pakistan, Latin America, Yugoslavia and Africa. There are also papers on the OECD programme for co-operation between economic development training institutes and on other OECD activities in the development field, and an account of the OECD Development Centre, set up in November 1962. The Centre's activities are at present in the fields of documentation, training and research, and include the publication of a series of *Studies in Development*. Similar records of the first and second meetings of the Directors of Development Training Institutes, held at the Hague (1961) and Geneva (1962), have been published by OECD in the *Problems of Development* series, with the titles *Aspects of Training in Economic Development* and *Training Programmes in Economic Development*, respectively. These earlier reports are available free on request from OECD, Chateau de la Muette, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, Paris 16.

Consumer Education, Conceptions and Resources. Research Institute for Consumer Affairs (40 pages. 4s. 6d. from the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, 27, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2). This pamphlet opens with a discussion of the nature of consumer education and the ways in which it differs from the conventional domestic training. It talks of the problems involved in assessing the value of commodities when the consumer is faced with a growing number of new products whose worth he is not equipped technically to evaluate. Various organizations exist to educate the public to exercise higher standards of discrimination and to judge the fitness for the particular purpose of the many similar products available. Among the bodies whose activities are discussed here are the Council of Industrial Design, the Customers' Association, and the Consumer Council. An increasing number of manufacturers and promotional associations issue a flood of literature of all types of consumer affairs and this booklet attempts to list some of the more worthwhile. In conclusion the authors describe various practical consumer education projects organized by such bodies as the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the London County Council. Suggestions are offered for the successful setting up of local advisory centres.

Soviet Trade in Crude Oil, Oil Products and Equipment (60 pages. Free from Joseph Crosfield and Sons Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington). Another of the series of compilations of data from Eastern European sources, translated and published by Crosfield's. The data on this occasion are taken from the official Russian trade statistics published since 1957, covering the years 1913-1940 and 1955-1962. They will be very convenient for those without easy access to the Russian originals. The statistics translated and extracted include figures of exports from USSR of drilling and processing equipment, by type and by country of destination, as well as of crude oil and various oil products.

Recent Economic Growth in North East England, 'The Role of Four National Growth Industries', by J. W. House (74 pages. 7s. 6d. from The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Department of Geography, 1/2 Sydenham Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2). In this publication the Department of Geography at Newcastle-upon-Tyne University reports the findings of its investigations into the chemical, electrical, vehicle and paper-making industries; and into the role, status and prospects of each of these industries within the contemporary economy of the North-east region. The report is fully equipped with illustrations and statistics, and includes a short account of general economic growth in the post-war North-east.

Opportunity Hong Kong (41 pages. Free from Hong Kong Government Information Services, 54 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1). Sub-titled 'A review of industry, commerce, achievements and opportunities in the British Crown Colony' this profusely illustrated brochure provides a brief 'popular' introduction to conditions in Hong Kong. Among the many subjects dealt with in short informative paragraphs are industrial estates, business registration, designs, copyrights and trade marks.

Industry in the Scottish Countryside (28 pages. Free from the Scottish Country Industries Development Trust, 27 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3). The Scottish Country Industries Development Trust is a Government-financed agency to promote trades and industries in rural areas and it has just issued this pamphlet directory to draw attention to the many small firms to be found outside the main industrial areas. The firms are arranged alphabetically and each entry includes address, telephone number and a brief description of the firm's products. There are some illustrations and an index to the products.

The Law Relating to Shops by H. Samuels. 3rd edition (94 pages. Charles Knight and Co., 25s.). A short practitioner's guide to the working of the Shops Act, 1950, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and to the obligations which they impose upon employers in relation to the health, safety and welfare of shop workers. The common law aspects of employment contracts and employer's liability, and the statutory machinery of wage regulation, the settlement of disputes and the National Insurance Acts, are not dealt with since these are treated extensively in the same author's *Industrial Law*. The necessary table of cases and index are included in this new edition.

Proceedings of Joint Conference on 'Human Factors and Productivity'. Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and Association of Chemical and Allied Employers (140 pages. 30s. from the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, London, W.C.2). The conference was organized for senior management and for the trade unions associated with the chemical industry, with the primary aim of providing evidence of the real practical value of the application of some of the accepted findings of the 'human sciences' (i.e., sociology, anthropology, psychology). It was also intended to emphasize the range of work covered by these sciences, and to convey the direction in which the thoughts of some leaders in these fields are tending. Included in the published Proceedings of the Conference are the full texts of the five main papers delivered, together with associated discussions and the addresses. The main conference papers deal with the need and use of the human sciences; social factors in setting up a new works; supervision; technology and organizational effectiveness; selection and training; and human behaviour in organizations.

Consortia of Local Authorities: Advantages and Disadvantages, a survey by 'The Builder' (68 pages. 50s. from The Builder, 4 Catherine Street, London, W.C.2). Following the publication of the Government White Paper 'A National Building Agency', *The Builder* decided to conduct this review of the advantages and disadvantages of consortia. Existing consortia are surveyed in roughly chronological order of their formation beginning with the Consortium of Local Authorities Special Programme, which is one of the most successful consortia, and from which several later consortia have borrowed their ideas. The attitudes of interested parties – architects, building contractors, etc. – are reported, the present position is summarized and recommendations are made for the future.

France Agriculture, (130 pages. Apply for copies to the Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 22 Hans Place, London, S.W.1). An illustrated survey, with many charts and tables, of all aspects of French agriculture and rural life. Additional chapters deal with such related subjects as the manufacture of food products and the training of farm workers.

Other publications.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE EFFORTS AND POLICIES, 1964 REVIEW. 114 pages. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 7s. 6d., by post 8s., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

LLOYD'S CALENDAR, 1965. 738 pages. 12s. 6d., by post 14s., from Lloyd's Shipping Publications, Lloyd's, London, E.C.3.

ROTTERDAM YEARBOOK, 1964-65. 160 pages. Der Hafenkurier, Witte de Withstraat 73, Rotterdam. 17s. (Yearbook of the Port of Rotterdam).

HOW OVERSEAS PRESS CORRESPONDENTS CAN HELP EXPORTERS

A REVISED *version of the booklet 'Overseas Press Correspondents in London: How they and industry can help each other' is now available.*

It explains how trade associations and individual firms, if assisted by the right material and facilities, can gain valuable publicity by disseminating information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made on how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of foreign Press representatives in and around London.

Copies may be obtained free of charge from Information Division, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London S.W.1. (Abbey 7877, Ext. 2768).

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements

Additions and Amendments to the Register

A list of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between July 1 and September 30, 1964, is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at September 30, 1964, particulars of those agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 9) on January 3, 1964.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The undermentioned list, headed 'Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court,' gives details of additional agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference have been issued, thus constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court, as explained in the introductory paragraph to the lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 9) on January 3, 1964. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Inspection of the Register

The register may be inspected at a fee of 1s. per day, between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; 9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, 3; and Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast.

The indexes to the register, one as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Additions and Amendments to the Register

Registered No. of Agreement	Commodity
	A
840	Agricultural machinery and implements, *add D.12/62.*
2775	Agricultural machinery and implements, *add D.6/64.*
	B
2846	Balers (second-hand), Scotland, F. 7/63, C.5/64.
1024	Basic slag, E. 9/64, *add C.7/64.*
2943	Beer, Slough and District.
2921	Beers and stouts, F.3/64.
2945	Black bolts, nuts and washers, D.6/64.
1840	Bright bolts and nuts, *add D.6/64.*
2931	Broiler chickens.
2560	Broiler chickens, Angus, *add D.11/62.*
1148	Built-up bituminous felt; roofing materials, *add F.8/63.*
	C
2272	Car and giant tyres, *add D.3/63.*
2273	Car and giant tyres, *add D.3/63.*
2274	Car and giant tyres, *add D.3/63.*
1704	Chocolate confectionery, Scotland, *add D.2/64.*
273	Coke, N.W. England, D.5/60.
2846	Combined harvesters (second-hand), Scotland, F.7/63, C. 5/64.
1246	Confectionery, *add D.2/64.*
1354	Confectionery, South Wales & Monmouthshire, *add D.2/64.*
	D
1089	Deadburnt magnesite, *add D.3/61.*
	E
2942	Electric hoist blocks.
2933	Engineers' tools.
	F
81	Furniture, furnishings and bedding, *delete F.3/64, add F.4/64.*
	G
523	Gas coke, N.E. England, D.7/64.
2730	Groceries and provisions, Fifeshire, *add* D.5/61.
2916	Groceries and provisions (Trading stamps).
	H
2796	Heat treated bolts and set screws, *add D.2/64.*
297	Hosiery and knitting machinery, *add F.8/64.*
	M
1106	Manganese steel trackwork for railways and tramways, *add D.8/64.*
2920	Milk, Lowestoft.
2943	Minerals, Slough and District.
	N
1653	Newspapers, Midlands, *add D.7/64.*
	P
2796	Precision cold formed nuts, *add D.2/64.*
	R
1089	Refractory materials of magnesite and/or chrome, *add D.3/61.*
1838	Rivets ½in. diameter and over, *add D.6/64.*
1838	Rivets under ½ in. diameter (other than steel), *add D.6/64.*
2945	Rivets, iron and steel, D.6/64.
	S
115	Steel drop forgings, *add D.7/64.*
1838	Steel rivets under ½ in. diameter, *add D.6/64.*
1243	Steel sheet piling, *add D.3/62.*
1704	Sugar confectionery, Scotland, *add D.2/64.*
2584	Surgical footwear, F.11/62, *add C.7/64.*
	T
2846	Tractor accessories, Scotland, F.7/63, C.5/64.
2846	Tractors (second-hand), Scotland, F.7/63, C.5/64.
2937	Trading stamps (alcoholic liquors), England and Wales, F.5/64.
2510	Trading stamps (intoxicating beverages), F.5/64.
2934	Toys, F.6/64.
863	Tramway tyres, *add D.1/64.*
	W
2943	Wines and spirits, Slough and district.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

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'D' and 'F' Agreements

Registered No. of Agreement	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
81	Furniture, furnishings and bedding	—	F	April 1964
115	Steel drop forgings	—	D	July 1964
273	Coke	N.W. England	D	May 1960
297	Hosiery and knitting machinery	—	F	Aug. 1964
523	Gas coke	N.E. England	D	July 1964
840	Agricultural machinery and implements	—	D	Dec. 1962
863	Tramway tyres	—	D	Jan. 1964
1089	Deadburnt magnesite	—	D	Mar. 1961
1106	Manganese steel trackwork for railways and tramways	—	D	Aug. 1964
1148	Built-up bituminous felt; roofing materials	—	F	Aug. 1963
1243	Steel sheet piling	—	D	Mar. 1962
1246	Confectionery	—	D	Feb. 1964
1354	Confectionery	South Wales and Monmouthshire	D	Feb. 1964
1653	Newspapers	Midlands	D	July 1964
1704	Chocolate, confectionery, sugar confectionery	Scotland	D	Feb. 1964
1838	Rivets ½ in. diameter and over; rivets under ½ in. diameter (other than steel), steel rivets under ½ in. diameter	—	D	June 1964
1840	Bright bolts and nuts	—	D	June 1964
2272	Car and giant tyres	—	D	Mar. 1963
2273	Car and giant tyres	—	D	Mar. 1963
2274	Car and giant tyres	—	D	Mar. 1963
2560	Broiler chickens	Angus	D	Nov. 1962
2730	Groceries and provisions	Fifeshire	D	May 1961
2775	Agricultural machinery and implements	—	D	June 1964
2796	Heat treated bolts and set screws; precision cold-formed nuts	—	D	Feb. 1964
2846	Balers (secondhand); combine harvesters (secondhand); tractor accessories; tractors (secondhand)	Scotland	F	July 1963
2921	Beers and stouts	—	F	Mar. 1964
2937	Trading stamps (alcoholic liquors)	England and Wales	F	May 1964
2945	Black bolts, nuts and washers; rivets, iron and steel	—	D	June 1964

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

Registered No. of Agreement	Commodity
153	Building materials.
1131	Carbon steel billets, etc.
1100	Cold-rolled steel strip.
2839	Felt base.
864	Hardened and tempered steel strip.
1094	Hematite pig iron.
1084	Iron and steel sheets.
1971	Ladies' hats.
2574	Liquid milk.
2119	Milk, grocery provisions.
2843	Musical instruments.
1101	Rolled steel products.
1109	Stainless steel products.
1104	Steel colliery arches, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

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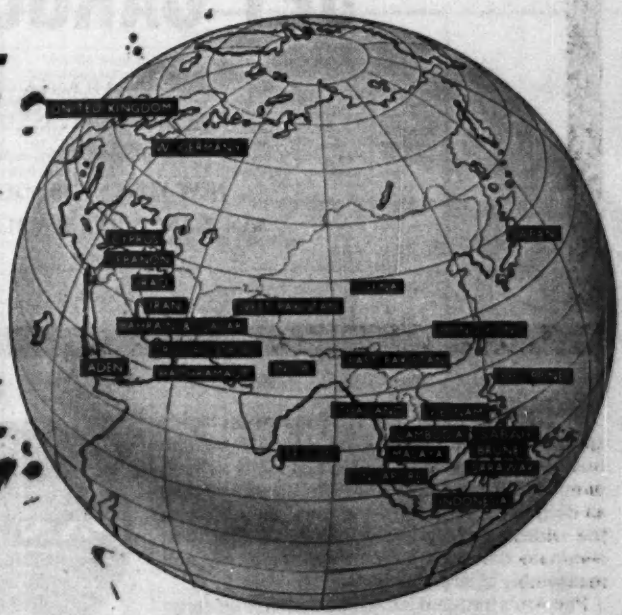

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,949	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	119	110	127	129	114	+392	+320	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+29
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	128	119	130	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+30
1962															
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	126	111	127	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+24
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	126	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	N/C
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	128	109	128	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 5
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	139	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 6
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	109	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	120	127	141	133	120	106	144	115	145	176	151	+ 95	+ 94	— 4	+ 4
2nd quarter		127°				105		120	144				+120	+12	+ 1
1964															
February	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	127	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	127°	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July		127°				105									
August						106									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·3	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	124	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	304	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 20
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 69
2nd quarter	152°	126°	125·5	+2·8	107·9°	125·0°	147·4	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	—113
3rd quarter								311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6			
1964																
February	137	121	123·1	+1·2	108·2	123·9	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140	121	123·6	+1·5	108·1	124·3	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April	144°	123°	124·7	+2·0	108·1	124·8	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	147°	126°	125·7	+2·9	107·6	125·1	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June	148°	126°	126·2	+3·4	107·9°	125·1°	148·2	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	152	132	..
July	151°	120°	126·2	+4·0	108·2°	125·4°	149·0	303	— 12	—15	250	— 1	+ 5	138	125	..
August			126·7	+4·7	108·7°	125·5°	149·3	314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9	153	140	
September								315	+ 1	+11	238	— 1	— 7			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. ° Provisional.

Retail sales in August

THE UNDERLYING trend of the value of retail sales continued to move slowly upwards. During the three months to August the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales was rather more than half a point higher than during the previous three months, an increase not much different from those between successive three monthly periods in recent months. Although the seasonally adjusted index for August at 114 gained a point for the second month running, much of the increase was due to higher sales by clothing and footwear and durable goods shops, the trade of which tends to move irregularly.

The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales was also a point higher in August at 106 against 105 in June and July, but having regard to the run of monthly figures it is unlikely that the underlying trend was moving upwards.

Clothing and footwear

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by clothing and footwear shops rose four points in August to 113 but because of the fairly large month to month movements in the sales by this group of shops it would be unwise to take this increase as evidence of a change in the underlying trend in sales, which has been slowly downwards for some time. Compared with a year earlier, and before seasonal adjustment, sales were 1 per cent lower in August compared with an increase of 3 per cent in July, but sales were at a relatively high level in August last year. Men's wear shops and footwear shops showed decreases in August of 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively, and women's wear shops showed no change. Prices of clothing and footwear were about 1½ per cent higher in August than a year earlier, a slightly larger increase than in recent months.

Durable goods shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by durable goods shops rose sharply in August to 121 from 113 in July, but as with clothing and footwear shops, this series is subject to large month to month variations and the figure for a single month needs to be treated with caution. Taking one month with another the figures prior to August indicated very little change in the trend of sales since the summer of last year. Although sales were at a high level in August last year, the increase in August before seasonal adjustment was 6 per cent compared with 4 per cent in July. Both furniture shops and other durable goods shops showed similar increases in August (of 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively) but as sales by other durable goods shops were at a particularly high level last year their increase this year indicates a relatively better performance than that by furniture shops. Prices continued to be about 3 per cent above a year earlier.

Analysis by form of organization

August—Index numbers of values of sales per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier (a)

1961 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
		%		%		%		%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	107	+ 4	105	+3	118	+ 5	94	+ 3
FOOD SHOPS	109	+ 5	107	+4	126	+ 8	94	+ 3
Grocers	110	+ 4(g)	107	+3	132	+ 8	92	+ 1(g)
Butchers	103	+ 5	..		..		..	
Greengrocers, fruiterers	101	+ 1	102	+1	95	+ 2	81	— 1
Fishmongers, poulterers	112	+ 5	..		..		..	
Bread and flour confectioners	120	+ 3(h)	112	+2	135	+ 5	..	
Off-licences	106	+ 7	97	+4	115	+ 9	..	
Dairymen	118	+12	..		..		107	+12
Other food shops	89	Nil	..		..		..	
NON-FOOD SHOPS	105	+ 3	..		..		..	
Clothing and footwear shops	98	— 1	94	—1	105	— 1	85	+ 2
Footwear shops	100	— 2	98	—2	103	— 2	84	+ 1
Men's wear shops	100	— 3	102	—1	99	— 4	83	— 2
Women's wear shops	97	Nil	91	Nil	108	+ 1	86	+ 3
of which:								
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..		91	+2	..		—	
Drapers and general outfitting shops	—		91	—1	..		—	
Large (c)	—		92	+4	—		—	
Medium (c)	—		89	—1	—		—	
Small (c)	—		90	—4	—		—	
Durable goods shops	109	+ 6	101	+4	125	+ 9	104	+ 4(f)
Furniture shops	107	+ 6	102	+4	121	+12	—	
Large (c)	—		97	+5	—		—	
Medium and small (c)	—		104	+4	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	112	+ 5	100	+3(e)	126	+ 8*	—	
Radio and electrical goods shops	103	+ 2	100	+3	111	Nil	—	
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops								
Electricity showrooms	126	+ 9	—		126	+ 9	—	
Gas showrooms	163	+22	—		163	+22	—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	110	+ 4	..		..		..	
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	112	+ 5	112	+5	119	+ 7	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..		102	+6	..		—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	117	+ 4	117	+3	118	+ 5	110	+11
Jewellers	120	+ 7	120	+7	118	+ 7	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	118	+ 5	..		..		—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	116	+ 2	116	+2	121	Nil	—(f)	
General Department Stores	94	+ 2	—		—		—	

* Provisional.

Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.

(i) At current prices.

1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1963 1st quarter	106	108	104	102	99	106
2nd quarter	106	106	105	101	105	107
3rd quarter	109	107	110	112	111	110
4th quarter	110	109	111	111	112	112
1964 1st quarter	112	111	112	110	111	113
2nd quarter	112	112	112	108	114	114
1963 August	110	108	112	114	114	110
September	110	108	112	115	110	110
October	109	108	110	110	110	112
November	109	109	109	107	110	110
December	111	108	113	115	114	113
1964 January	112	111	113	111	113	114
February	112	110	113	113	112	113
March	111	111	111	107	109	112
April	113	113	113	108	113	114
May	113	111	113	110	113	113
June	112	112	112	106	115	114
July	113	113	112	109	113	114
August	114	113	115	113	121	115

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1963 1st quarter	101	102	100
2nd quarter	102	102	102
3rd quarter	105	103	106
4th quarter	105	103	107
1964 1st quarter	106	104	107
2nd quarter	105	103	106
1963 August	106	104	108
September	105	103	108
October	104	103	105
November	104	104	105
December	106	103	109
1964 January	107	105	108
February	105	104	108
March	105	104	106
April	106	105	107
May	104	102	106
June	105	103	105
July	105	103	106
August	106	103	108

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between total and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.

(b) Including general department stores.

Other non-food shops

The value of sales by this miscellaneous group of shops, after seasonal adjustment, was only a point higher in August, in contrast to the much larger increases by clothing and footwear, and durable goods shops. The underlying trend of sales continued slowly upwards.

Food shops

After seasonal adjustment the index of the value of sales by food shops was unchanged at 113 in August, and the volume index was unchanged at 103. The rounded figures conceal a small rise in value and a small fall in volume.

Notes:

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods,

(Continued on next page)

Index numbers of sales per week, and percentage changes compared with a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume.

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,095)				Food shops (£4,171)				Non-food shops: Total (£4,923)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,395)		Durable goods shops (f) (£936)		General department stores (£451)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£2,121)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*									
1962 Year	103	+3	101	+1	104	+4	102	+2	103	+3	100	Nil	102	+ 2	102	+ 2	103	+3	103	+3
1963 Year	108	+4	103	+3	107	+3	103	+1	108	+5	104	+4	107	+ 5	107	+ 4	108	+5	109	+5
1964 Year to date‡	107	+5	100	+3	110	+4	102	+1	104	+6	99	+4	100	+ 5	107	+ 9	101	+5	107	+6
1963 3rd quarter	105	+4	102	+3	105	+2	101	+1	106	+6	102	+5	105	+ 6	106	+ 6	104	+6	107	+5
4th quarter	125	+6	119	+4	115	+3	109	+1	133	+7	128	+7	137	+ 8	128	+ 8	140	+6	131	+7
1964 1st quarter	103	+6	98	+5	108	+3	102	+2	98	+8	94	+7	89	+ 8	106	+12	96	+8	101	+7
2nd quarter	109	+6	102	+2	111	+5	102	+1	108	+6	102	+4	108	+ 5	106	+ 8	102	+5	109	+6
1964 April	109	+6	102	+3	112	+5	104	+2	106	+7	101	+5	103	+ 6	107	+11	102	+5	109	+6
May	111	+6	104	+3	112	+4	103	+1	111	+7	105	+5	118	+12	107	+ 4	105	+3	110	+6
June	108	+5	100	+1	110	+6	100	Nil	106	+5	100	+2	106	Nil	105	+ 9	100	+7	108	+6
July	113	+6	105	+2	113	+7	102	+1	114	+4	107	+2	112	+ 3	112	+ 4	120	+1	113	+6
August	107	+4	99	—1	109	+5	100	—1	105	+3	99	Nil	98	— 1	109	+ 6	94	+2	110	+4

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food shops: Grocers (g) (£2,406)		Butchers (£641)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£324)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)		Bread and flour confectioners (h) (£196)		Off-licences (£140)		Dairymen (£369)		Other food shops (£14)		Clothing and footwear shops: Footwear shops (£230)		Men's wear shops (£282)		Women's wear shops (£883)	
1962 Year	104	+4	102	+2	101	+1	102	+2	107	+7	107	+ 7	106	+ 6	103	+3	101	+ 1	102	+2	102	+ 2
1963 Year	108	+4	104	+2	100	—1	106	+3	113	+6	114	+ 7	110	+ 4	98	—5	106	+ 4	107	+4	107	+ 5
1964 Year to date‡	111	+4	105	+5	104	Nil	111	+6	116	+6	103	+ 8	117	+ 7	98	+3	99	+ 6	103	+4	99	+ 5
1963 3rd quarter	106	+3	100	+2	100	—3	106	+3	116	+5	99	+ 8	106	+ 1	92	—8	108	+ 6	104	+5	105	+ 6
4th quarter	115	+4	112	+2	91	+2	109	+5	121	+5	169	+ 5	113	+ 3	104	—4	134	+10	130	+8	139	+ 7
1964 1st quarter	110	+3	108	+4	95	—1	108	+6	110	+7	101	+ 8	113	+ 2	102	+3	81	+12	96	+6	89	+ 8
2nd quarter	111	+5	103	+5	113	Nil	113	+6	118	+5	101	+ 7	121	+ 9	100	+5	113	+ 5	108	+5	107	+ 5
1964 April	112	+5	109	+8	107	—4	109	+1	118	+4	103	+ 7	123	+ 8	99	+6	103	+ 5	104	+6	102	+ 6
May	112	+4	103	+3	116	+3	114	+7	119	+5	105	+ 9	120	+ 6	109	+4	127	+20	114	+9	116	+11
June	110	+6	99	+6	117	Nil	115	+9	118	+6	96	+ 6	121	+11	95	+6	109	— 5	107	+2	104	Nil
July	113	+7	103	+5	113	+1	120	+9	125	+8	110	+10	121	+11	91	+2	118	+ 5	114	+4	110	+ 3
August	110	+4	103	+5	101	+1	112	+5	120	+3	106	+ 7	118	+12	89	Nil	100	— 2	100	—3	97	Nil

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable goods shops (f): Furniture shops (£403)		Other durable goods shops: Total (£472)		Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£368)		Electricity showrooms (£55)		Gas showrooms (£49)		Miscellaneous non-food shops: Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£795)		Booksellers, stationers† (£60)		Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£261)		Jewellers (£89)		Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£76)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£236)	
1962 Year	102	+ 2	103	+ 3	101	+1	108	+ 8	114	+14	104	+4	105	+ 5	103	+ 3	100	Nil	101	+ 1	102	+2
1963 Year	104	+ 2	110	+ 7	105	+4	118	+ 9	137	+19	107	+4	111	+ 6	108	+ 4	105	+ 5	103	+ 2	107	+5
1964 Year to date‡	106	+10	109	+ 8	103	+5	117	+ 7	149	+25	108	+4	112	+ 8	106	+ 6	97	+12	92	+ 8	107	+3
1963 3rd quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 8	100	+5	122	+ 7	143	+23	106	+3	106	+ 6	109	+ 5	108	+ 7	110	+ 5	107	+5
4th quarter	123	+ 8	133	+ 8	128	+5	137	+ 9	170	+34	118	+4	130	+ 6	130	+ 5	154	+ 9	147	+ 5	118	+6
1964 1st quarter	103	+15	110	+ 9	106	+6	109	+12	148	+27	106	+4	117	+11	96	+ 6	88	+19	76	+13	103	+1
2nd quarter	105	+ 8	108	+ 8	101	+6	120	+ 4	144	+24	107	+3	109	+ 6	108	+ 7	93	+10	95	+ 8	108	+5
1964 April	106	+ 9	109	+10	106	+8	102	+ 5	135	+32	108	Nil	110	+ 4	100	+ 7	87	+ 9	92	+ 8	114	+6
May	109	+ 4	106	+ 5	100	+5	116	+ 3	138	+10	108	+4	105	+ 1	111	+11	92	+ 7	96	+10	112	+5
June	101	+ 9	108	+ 8	98	+5	137	+ 3	156	+30	104	+5	112	+11	112	+ 3	98	+12	96	+ 7	101	+3
July	120	+ 4	106	+ 3	97	Nil	126	+ 7	152	+23	112	+5	116	+ 6	124	+ 9	119	+10	112	+ 5	112	+6
August	107	+ 6	112	+ 5	103	+2	126	+ 9	163	+22	112	+5	102	+ 6	117	+ 4	120	+ 7	118	+ 5	116	+2

† Independent retailers only. * At average 1961 prices. ‡ January-August

RETAIL PRICES, continued

by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g., the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1961=100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 10, 1963.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by August 1964 sales was the four weeks from August 2, 1964, to August 29, 1964, the corresponding period in 1963 was from July 28, 1963, to August 24, 1963. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

Hire purchase business in August

HIRE PURCHASE and other instalment credit business showed a seasonal decline in August, as is usual, but, after allowing as far as possible for seasonal influences, it seems likely that both new business of hire purchase finance houses and sales on instalment credit terms by household goods shops were at much the same level as in earlier months of this year.

Total debt outstanding rose by a further £11 million in August to a total of £1,070 million at the end of the month, £143 million more than a year earlier.

Household goods shops

Sales on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms by household goods shops showed the usual seasonal decline in August compared with July to about the same level as in August last year. For furniture and furnishings shops sales were a little lower than a year ago but for the other main group – hardware, radio and electrical goods, etc., shops – there was a small increase.

Debt outstanding to household goods shops as a whole, at £338 million at the end of August, remained at much the same figure as in earlier months this year but was £19 million more than a year earlier.

Finance houses

Largely reflecting the seasonal decline in motor vehicle purchases, total new credit extended by hire purchase finance houses was about one-sixth less in August than in July. This decrease appears to be no greater than might be expected on seasonal grounds, however, and, after allowing for seasonal variations, the value of new credit extended seems to have been pretty steady this year.

Compared with a year earlier, new credit extended in August was up by about one-fifth, much the same increase as in July. Credit for new cars was over one quarter higher and the figure for used cars showed a similar increase. Credit extended for industrial and building plant and equipment was over two-fifths more than in August last year.

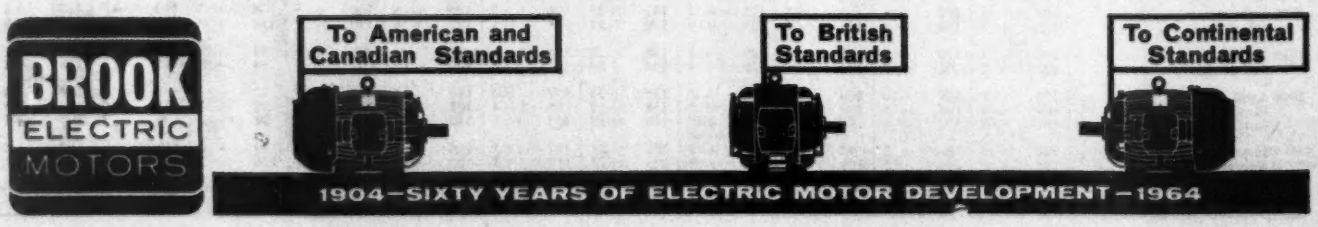
Direct debt owing to finance houses rose by a further £10 million in August to £732 million, while amounts owing by retailers under block discounting arrangements were slightly higher at £48 million.

Notes on statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit. Covered in this full credit price would be the full cash price, including the down payment, and, where the credit is provided by the shop, any credit charges. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all goods sold on instalment credit terms by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example, a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included. From April 1964 department stores were asked to include sales on budget accounts in their monthly returns of instalment credit business and to cover sales in other departments as well as household goods departments, sales of which were not separately distinguished in the returns from that date. The index numbers for May and subsequent months will therefore reflect changes in sales under this wider definition.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended, including credit charges, during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the



Debt

Table 1—Estimates of hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD

£ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	318
	1963	316	313	311	308	311	313	315	319	323	324	329	340
	1964	339	338	337	335	336	336	337	338				
Owed directly to finance houses	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	732				
Total of above	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	887
	1963	878	872	874	881	895	906	918	927	934	939	947	954
	1964	957	969	985	1003	1024	1042	1059	1070				

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: For household goods	New Credit Extended: For other durable goods	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt
1958	292	363	655	547	+108
1959	394	523	917	624	+293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1962	301	437	738	778	— 40
1963	318	500	818	751	+ 67
1961 1st quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3
4th quarter	90	91	181	184	— 3
1963 1st quarter	66	102	168	181	— 13
2nd quarter	74	146	220	188	+ 32
3rd quarter	83	133	216	188	+ 28
4th quarter	95	119	214	194	+ 20
1964 1st quarter	79(a)	150	229	198	+ 31
2nd quarter	76*	189	265*	208*	+ 57

(a) Fourteen weeks.
* Revised figures.

amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys. Returns from household goods shops for February 1964 covered five weeks, in order that dates for the standard periods of four, four and five weeks in each quarter, for which the bulk of shops report their figures, should be brought more into line with calendar months. The estimate of new credit extended for household goods in the first quarter 1964 consequently relates to 14 weeks, compared with 13 weeks in other quarters shown.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. The results of the 1961 Census of

New business of household goods shops

Table 3—Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week

Average of 1957 = 100

		Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishings Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	140
		1963	93	87	94	105	114	102	121	110	122	128	140	148
		1964	106	104 (a)	102	112	107	107	119	107				
	of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	151
		1963	101	96	98	114	120	115	132	117	130	140	147	161
		1964	112	114 (a)	105	125	116	124	129	119				
	Independent retailers	1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	122
		1963	81	75	85	93	100	84	100	95	103	109	122	127
		1964	93	86 (a)	88	90	89	84	99	85				
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1962	89	89	93	88	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	136
		1963	97	97	102	96	112	119	118	118	128	129	139	140
		1964	108	107 (a)	105	107	112	120	118	121				
	of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops	1962	68	61	60	62	66	78	79	78	75	82	86	106
		1963	71	67	67	66	73	74	79	82	78	78	82	101
		1964	75	66 (a)	64	70	71	70	72	74				
Department Stores: Household goods departments		1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	155
		1963	138	109	111	116	129	112	155	119	134	158	172	162
		1964	152	118 (a)	114	124	127 (c)	117	141	119				
Total, Household Goods Shops		1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	139
		1963	98	93	99	101	114	111	122	114	126	131	140	145
		1964	110	107 (a)	105	110	111	114	120	115				

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.
(c) Not strictly comparable with previous months – see Notes on Statistics.

HIRE PURCHASE, continued

New business of finance houses

Table 4—Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month

Monthly average 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	102
	1963	159	161	245	270	314	255	274	204	201	235	208	146
	1964	242	262	326	349	334	340	338	260				
Private cars – used	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	78
	1963	81	104	151	168	188	160	181	162	149	163	141	112
	1964	147	176	197	234	232	234	235	206				
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	94
	1963	122	123	160	168	188	155	169	140	139	171	162	135
	1964	177	172	198	217	209	204	191	155				
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	33
	1963	30	40	72	87	102	88	97	94	73	71	57	40
	1964	47	67	72	88	102	106	102	99				
Caravans – new and used	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	76
	1963	74	98	178	242	235	216	231	209	177	173	136	93
	1964	112	145	195	238	223	238	245	227				
Farm equipment and tractors	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	75
	1963	90	86	134	139	143	119	162	179	170	166	153	114
	1964	155	122	152	192	139	185	185	198				
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	181
	1963	233	217	312	295	329	276	339	260	264	313	312	263
	1964	366	386	380	469	468	442	479	381				
Household goods (*a*)	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	110
	1963	128	96	108	107	124	105	120	120	118	133	127	128
	1964	148	117	122	124	121	116	103	97				
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	94
	1963	115	116	164	177	201	169	189	162	154	175	157	129
	1964	174	184	209	236	230	231	228	194				

(*a*) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops', which was distinguished in Table 3 up to December 1962, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contributors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32, of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops, 98·80; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

Britain's tourist industry's record figures in 1963

FOR THE FIRST time on record, Britain received more than one million tourists from Europe in 1963 and over half a million visitors from the United States. During the year the country attracted a total of 2,159,000 overseas visitors – 11 per cent more than in the previous year – and earned from them a total of £307 million.

These facts are given in the annual report of the British Travel and Holidays Association, Britain's official tourist organization, which was published on September 30.

Continuing, the report says that in 1963 tourism maintained its position as Britain's fourth largest exporting industry and biggest single American dollar-earner. The £77 million earned by the industry in United States dollars was nearly twice as much as the combined dollar income from the export of road vehicles and aircraft, almost double the dollar sales of whisky and more than the dollar sales of all machinery.

Dealing with the home holiday industry, the report says that in 1963 British people took a total of 35,750,000 holiday trips, of which 4,750,000 were spent abroad (including the Irish Republic). Three-quarters of a million of those who had a holiday abroad *also* had a holiday in Britain, almost entirely in off-peak months. Although there had been a considerable increase in recent years in the number of people going abroad on holiday, there had been no marked fall in the numbers taking holidays in Britain, while the average expenditure per head on holidays had shown a steady increase, says the report.

In 1963 a total of £655 million was spent by British people on holidays – an increase of £5 million over 1962. Of this total, £225 million was spent abroad and £430 million in Britain.

Inquiries for copies of the report should be made to the British Travel and Holidays Association, Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

Gold and convertible currency reserves in September

THE TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £16 million to stand at £907 million on September 30.

Note:

For some time, a two-way swap facility of $500 million has been in force between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve. The Bank of England entered into arrangements in September for further 'Basle-type' facilities with the Central Banks of Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Western Germany against the possibility of some speculation arising in the exchange markets over the Election period. Some use was made of these various facilities to offset market movements occurring mainly in the middle of the month.

Retail sales in N. Ireland in July

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in July was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 5 per cent in May and June, and 2 per cent in April.

Food shops and household goods shops showed increases of 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively on a year earlier, while clothing and footwear shops showed an increase of 5 per cent on the previous year.

Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 35, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 2871, Ext. 113).

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1962 Year	103	+ 3	105	+5	100	Nil	104	+ 4	101	+ 1
1963 Year	107	+ 4	110	+4	106	+ 6	107	+ 2	102	+ 2
1963 3rd quarter	104	+ 4	107	+3	100	+ 8	108	+ 8	102	+ 3
4th quarter	121	+ 4	116	+5	132	+ 5	121	+ 4	123	+ 1
1964 1st quarter	105	+ 8	114	+7	95	+ 7	104	+ 9	96	+11
2nd quarter	109	+ 3	115	+4	104	Nil	106	+ 4	103	+ 5
1963 August	105	+ 3	108	+2	103	+ 8	105	— 2	103	+ 1
September	106	+ 7	109	+5	104	+12	116	+20	99	+ 2
October	109	+ 5	111	+5	112	+ 5	117	+ 5	100	+ 2
November	117	+ 3	115	+4	131	+ 2	126	+ 3	108	+ 2
December	138	+ 4	123	+4	152	+ 9	120	+ 4	160	Nil
1964 January	102	+ 8	110	+5	91	+ 8	107	+21	94	+10
February	106	+10	115	+7	93	+ 8	118	+21	94	+12
March	106	+ 6	117	+9	100	+ 6	87	—14	99	+11
April	104	+ 2	112	+4	94	— 4	99	+ 6	97	+ 1
May	116	+ 5	119	+5	119	+ 4	115	+ 3	107	+ 8
June	110	+ 5	119	+9	99	— 2	105	+ 3	106	+ 6
July	108	+ 7	111	+7	97	+ 5	108	+ 6	112	+ 7

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Second quarter increase in industry's stocks confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES show that the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices) held by manufacturers and distributors rose, after allowing for seasonal factors, by £133 million during the second quarter of 1964, following a £94 million increase in the first quarter. This figure, which is £4 million greater than that estimated at the provisional stage one month ago, confirms the upward movement in stock building in the second quarter, most of which was due to the rise of £120 million in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry. Stocks held by wholesalers also rose by £12 million (after falling by £4 million in the previous quarter), while retailers' stocks remained virtually unchanged.

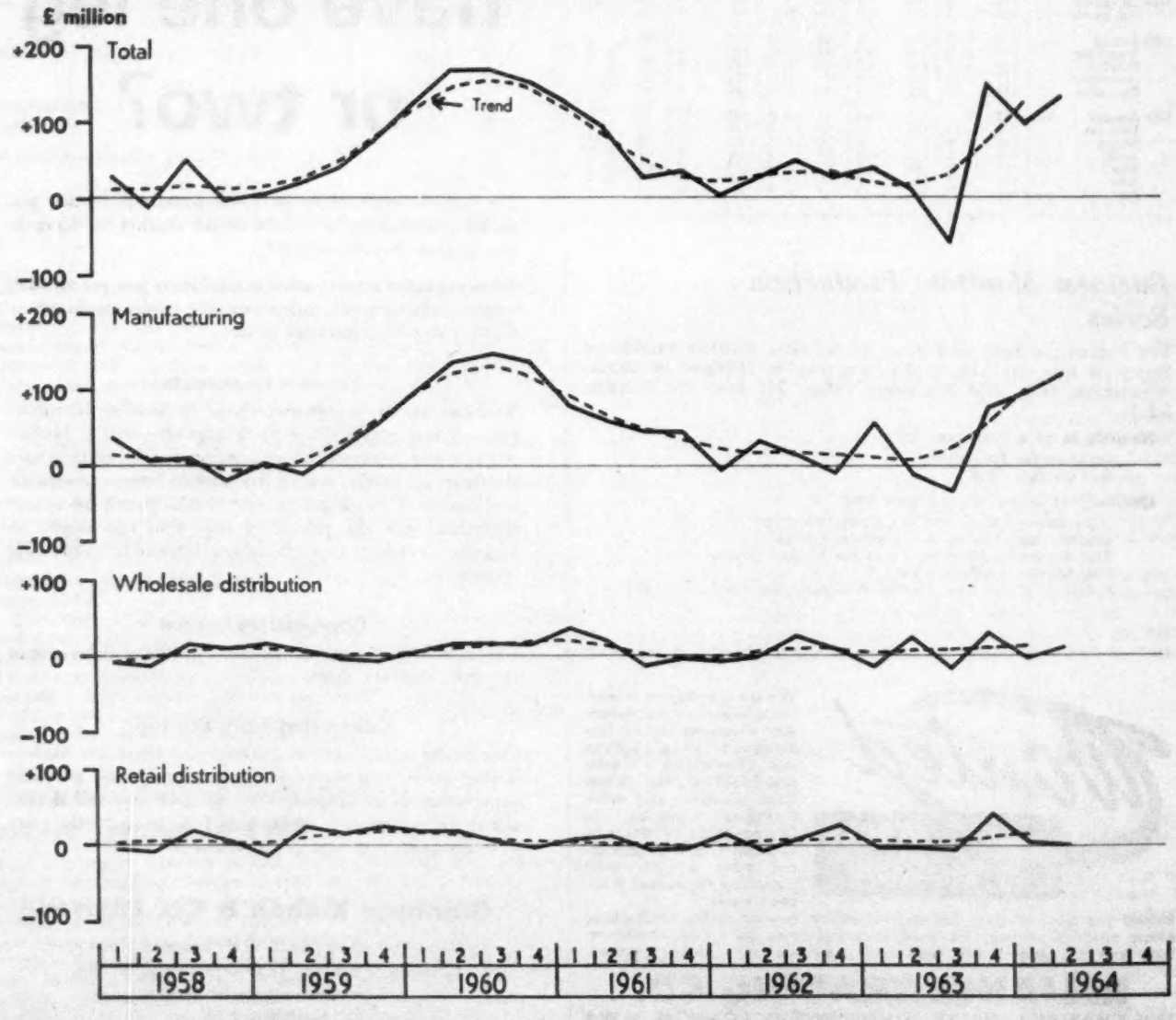
As the charts below show, the underlying trend of industry's stock building is confirmed as having continued strongly upwards in the early part of the year – with the recent upward trend of stockbuilding in manufacturing industry showing a similar pattern of change to that experienced in the first half of 1960.

Manufacturing industry

Final estimates for the second quarter of 1964 confirm that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) rose by £120 million, or 2 per cent, continuing the steady rise in stockbuilding which commenced towards the end of last year. Much of this substantial increase was in stocks of finished goods (up £55 million or 3·6 per cent), with work in progress rising by £34 million (or 1·6 per cent); stocks of materials and fuel also rose (up £31 million or 1·4 per cent).

The figures for individual sectors of industry, in Table 2, show that half the increase of £120 million in the seasonally adjusted volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress in the second quarter, occurred in the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' group of industries. Work in progress in the aircraft as well as in

Changes in industry's stocks at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted



the mechanical and electrical engineering industries – and stocks of finished goods in the electrical engineering industry contributed to this increase. There was aso a marked increase over the quarter, in the stocks held by the 'textiles, leather and clothing', the 'metal manufacturing' (primarily iron and steel) and the 'chemicals and allied' groups of industries. The percentage increase in the stocks of each of these three groups of industries exceeded 3 per cent, while the larger absolute figure in the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' sector amounted to an increase of only 2 per cent on the level of stocks at the end of the previous quarter. The increase of £55 million in the stocks of finished goods during the quarter was spread pretty widely over a number of industries.

Wholesalers' stocks

Revised estimates show that the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) held by wholesalers increased by about £12 million in the second quarter of 1964 (compared with the estimate of £9 million at the provisional stage one month ago). This increase followed a slight fall of £4 million in these stocks in the previous quarter.

The figures for the three main types of wholesalers, which appear in Table 3, show that the increase in the second quarter was spread over the stocks of most wholesale distributors other than 'dealers in coal and building materials' (Minimum List Heading 831).

Retailers' stocks

The volume of retailers' stocks remained virtually unchanged in the second quarter of 1964.

Table 1. Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted[a]

£ million

Period	(b) Manufacturing	(c) Wholesale distribution	(d) Retail distribution	(e) Total
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	951	6,713
1959	+ 73	+13	+49	+137
1960	+520	+48	+37	+605
1961	+230	+36	+29	+295
1962	+ 33	+22	+39	+ 94
1963	+ 89	+15	+30	+134
1959 1st quarter	+ 2	+16	—14	+ 4
2nd quarter	— 10	+ 6	+23	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 23	— 2	+17	+ 38
4th quarter	+ 58	— 5	+23	+ 76
1960 1st quarter	+ 99	+ 5	+18	+122
2nd quarter	+136	+12	+18	+166
3rd quarter	+148	+16	+ 2	+166
4th quarter	+137	+15	— 1	+151
1961 1st quarter	+ 79	+35	+14	+128
2nd quarter	+ 60	+19	+17	+ 96
3rd quarter	+ 46	—13	— 2	+ 31
4th quarter	+ 45	— 5	N/C	+ 40
1962 1st quarter	— 5	— 8	+13	N/C
2nd quarter	+ 32	— 2	— 8	+ 22
3rd quarter	+ 15	+23	+10	+ 48
4th quarter	— 9	+ 9	+24	+ 24
1963 1st quarter	+ 56	—16	N/C	+ 40
2nd quarter	— 9	+22	— 5	+ 8
3rd quarter	— 33	—19	— 6	— 58
4th quarter	+ 75	+28	+41	+144
1964 1st quarter	+ 94	— 4	+ 4	+ 94
2nd quarter	+120	+12	+ 1	+133

Table 2. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry [a] [b] [f]

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP							ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Total all manufacturing industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962	+31	+ 2	—24	+ 29	— 6	+ 1	+ 33	— 50	+ 32	+ 51
1963	+57	+ 1	+ 5	+ 58	—27	— 5	+ 89	— 10	+ 97	+ 2
1959 1st quarter	+ 9	+12	— 8	— 11	— 3	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	+14	+ 5	N/C	— 13	—13	— 3	— 10	+ 12	N/C	— 22
3rd quarter	+ 2	+ 4	— 5	+ 22	— 3	+ 3	+ 23	— 5	+ 19	+ 9
4th quarter	+ 1	+10	+ 3	+ 38	+ 7	— 1	+ 58	+ 13	+ 26	+ 19
1960 1st quarter	+ 3	— 2	+16	+ 56	+16	+10	+ 99	+ 47	+ 24	+ 28
2nd quarter	+15	+16	+14	+ 64	+12	+15	+136	+ 62	+ 37	+ 37
3rd quarter	+10	+16	+28	+ 55	+24	+15	+148	+ 70	+ 23	+ 55
4th quarter	+24	+11	+15	+ 75	—10	+22	+137	+ 46	+ 43	+ 48
1961 1st quarter	+4	+ 7	+13	+ 28	+ 8	+19	+ 79	+ 34	+ 40	+ 5
2nd quarter	N/C	+ 7	+ 1	+ 24	+11	+17	+ 60	+ 18	+ 17	+ 25
3rd quarter	+11	+ 4	— 6	+ 33	N/C	+ 4	+ 46	+ 12	+ 15	+ 19
4th quarter	+ 3	— 3	— 1	+ 49	+ 4	— 7	+ 45	— 13	+ 12	+ 46
1962 1st quarter	+ 3	— 5	— 9	+ 11	+ 1	— 6	— 5	— 18	— 2	+ 15
2nd quarter	+16	— 2	— 5	+ 25	N/C	— 2	+ 32	+ 3	+ 21	+ 8
3rd quarter	+ 6	+ 6	—11	+ 17	— 4	+ 1	+ 15	— 21	+ 15	+ 21
4th quarter	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	— 24	— 3	+ 8	— 9	— 14	— 2	+ 7
1963 1st quarter	— 5	+ 8	+ 7	+ 33	— 7	+20	+ 56	— 14	+ 33	+ 37
2nd quarter	+28	— 3	N/C	— 16	— 7	—11	— 9	— 4	+ 3	— 8
3rd quarter	— 7	— 8	— 8	+ 1	— 5	— 6	— 33	— 25	+ 16	— 24
4th quarter	+41	+ 4	+ 6	+ 40	— 8	— 8	+ 75	+ 33	+ 45	— 3
1964 1st quarter	— 5	+ 7	+19	+ 55	+14	+ 4	+ 94	+ 34	+ 48	+ 12
2nd quarter	— 5	+16	+17	+ 60	+25	+ 7	+120	+ 31	+ 34	+ 55

Table 3. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers [a] [f]

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors . . . 1959	+13	+ 1	—13	+ 9	+10	548
	1960	+ 5	+ 9	+11	+ 1	+26	
	1961	+30	+10	— 7	— 7	+26	
	1962	—10	— 8	+11	+11	+ 4	
	1963	—14	+13	—26	+20	— 7	
	1964	— 7	+ 9				
831	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc. 1959	— 1	+ 4	+ 6	— 4	+ 5	77
	1960	— 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	
	1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
	1962	+ 1	N/C	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	
	1963	+ 4	+ 1	— 3	+ 7	+ 9	
	1964	+ 3	— 3				
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery 1959	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	—10	N/C	185
	1960	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	+12	+18	
	1961	+ 4	+ 8	— 5	+ 3	+10	
	1962	+ 1	+ 6	+11	— 4	+14	
	1963	— 6	+ 8	+10	+ 1	+13	
	1964	N/C	+ 6				
	Total wholesalers 1959	+16	+ 6	— 2	— 5	+15	810
	1960	+ 5	+12	+16	+15	+48	
	1961	+35	+19	—13	— 5	+36	
	1962	— 8	— 2	+23	+ 9	+22	
	1963	—16	+22	—19	+28	+15	
	1964	— 4	+12				

Table 4. Changes in the value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors [a]

£ million

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturing (b) 1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
1962	+ 9	+ 29	+ 14	+ 33	+ 85	
1963	+ 67	N/C	+ 10	+152	+229	
1964	+120	+180				
Wholesale distribution (c) 1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
1962	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	— 19	+ 32	
1963	— 8	+ 19	+ 19	+ 2	+ 32	
1964	+ 12	+ 24				
Retail distribution (d) 1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	949
1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
1961	+ 79	+ 25	— 23	— 20	+ 61	
1962	+ 89	— 5	— 13	+ 1	+ 72	
1963	+ 75	— 22	— 35	+ 20	+ 38	
1964	+ 82	+ 2				
Total (e) 1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,816
1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
1961	+235	+149	+ 39	— 1	+422	
1962	+104	+ 29	+ 41	+ 15	+189	
1963	+134	— 3	— 6	+174	+299	
1964	+214	+206				

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.
(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

Further rise in industry's capital expenditure in second quarter of 1964

FINAL RESULTS for the second quarter of 1964 show that the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) was 2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. While this rise was rather less than that which occurred in the first quarter and that indicated by the provisional calculations for the second quarter, the accompanying chart shows that the underlying trend in fixed capital investment continues upwards. Although still a little below the figure reached at the peak of the previous investment cycle in the third quarter of 1961, total capital expenditure by private industry at £525 million approximated to the average level of that year and was about 13 per cent above the trough in the early part of 1963.

Expenditure by manufacturing industry now appears to be moving firmly upwards, with successive increases of 5 per cent in each of the last two quarters. After rising steadily since the first quarter of 1963 investment by the distributive and service trades remained virtually unchanged between the first and second quarters of 1964.

Manufacturing industry

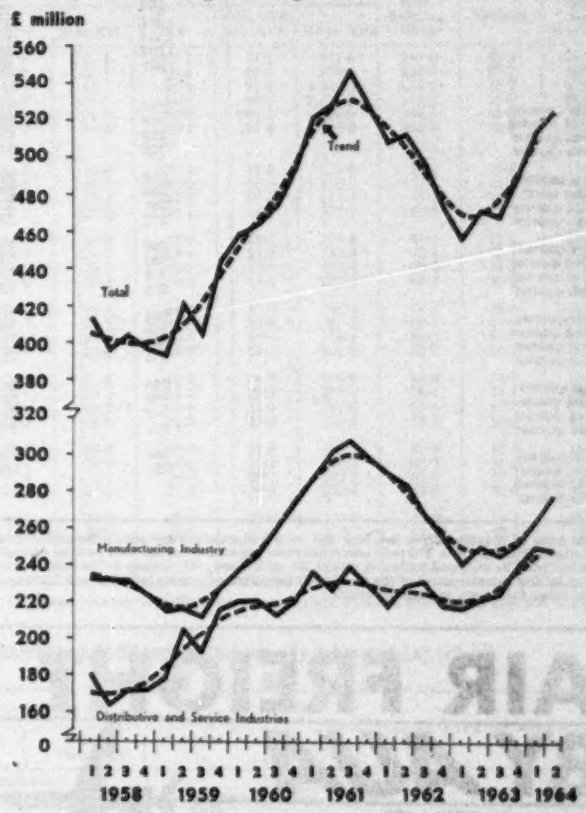
With a further rise of 5 per cent in the second quarter, investment by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) reached a level 13 per cent higher than at the bottom of the cycle in the first part of last year. Although expenditure on plant and machinery also rose by about 5 per cent between the first and second quarters of this year, the upward movement in such expenditure since the first half of last year has tended to lag behind that of the sector as a whole. Over this period the rise in outlays on plant and machinery has been of the order of 10 per cent, compared with increases of about 20 per cent for each of the other main categories of asset.

Further increases in expenditure by the chemical industry and by the textiles, leather and clothing group, each of the order of 10 per cent, contributed significantly to the overall rise in investment by the manufacturing sector; investment by the latter industry group has now reached a level 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Expenditure by the engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods industry moved up only slightly after a rise of nearly 20 per cent in the previous quarter, while investment in the metal manufacturing group, dominated by the iron and steel industry, has remained more or less unchanged since the middle of 1963. The only significant drop was recorded by mineral oil refining, where expenditure fell back to the level of the corresponding quarter in 1963.

Distributive and service industries

Investment in the distributive and service trades, which had risen steadily from the first quarter of 1963, dropped fractionally in the second quarter of 1964 (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) – the provisional results had shown a rise of about 4 per cent. The marked rise in outlays on vehicles and on plant and machinery, which was largely responsible for the recent upward movement in capital expenditure by this sector, received a check in the latest quarter, investment in plant and machinery actually falling slightly. For both these assets, however, expenditure in the second quarter was at or approaching a record

Industry's fixed capital expenditure



level. Investment in new building work by contrast, in spite of a small increase in the second quarter of this year, was still well below the peak attained in the middle of 1962.

Expenditure by the other industries group, which includes construction, transport, finance and the service trades generally, fell by £5 million in the second quarter of 1964, while investment by retailers rose by £3 million to a point only slightly below the record level of 1961 and 1962 and 25 per cent higher than in the first half of last year. Expenditure by the shipping industry was maintained at the first quarter's level, when some improvement over the rather depressed performance of 1963 occurred; investment by wholesalers showed little change from the point reached at the end of last year.

(Continued on next page)

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Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS		Total	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	922	688	1,610	451	360	799
1959	871	792	1,663	460	403	800
1960	1,016	873	1,889	533	457	899
1961	1,195	931	2,126	631	437	1,058
1962	1,098	897	1,995	627	383	985
1963	987	902	1,889	567	417	905
1964						
1959 1st quarter	215	178	393	109	91	193
2nd quarter	216	205	421	111	108	202
3rd quarter	212	193	405	112	94	199
4th quarter	228	216	444	128	110	206
1960 1st quarter	238	220	458	132	114	212
2nd quarter	244	220	464	130	116	218
3rd quarter	261	213	474	133	111	230
4th quarter	273	220	493	138	116	239
1961 1st quarter	286	236	522	148	118	256
2nd quarter	302	227	529	159	105	265
3rd quarter	308	239	547	160	114	273
4th quarter	299	229	528	164	100	264
1962 1st quarter	291	218	509	159	96	254
2nd quarter	284	229	513	161	100	252
3rd quarter	267	231	498	164	92	242
4th quarter	256	219	475	143	95	237
1963 1st quarter	239	217	456	135	100	221
2nd quarter	252	221	473	146	101	226
3rd quarter	245	224	469	140	103	226
4th quarter	251	240	491	146	113	232
1964 1st quarter	264	250	514	148	119	247
2nd quarter	277	248	525	154	119	252
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

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Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (b) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP										ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Mineral Oil Refining	Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders												
	III	Part of IV	Part of IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	39·7	157·3	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·5	622·1
1959	106·5	23·5	145·5	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	223·8	57·2	589·9
1960	128·5	15·3	134·5	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	22·8	162·8	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·2	71·9	805·1
1962	134·8	16·3	161·6	208·2	220·0	93·8	87·1	74·9	101·3	1,098·0	298·8	61·8	737·4
1963	137·3	18·5	141·8	117·0	219·2	91·3	84·6	73·5	103·8	987·0	263·8	78·0	645·2
1959 1st quarter	25·2	4·0	43·2	30·1	49·3	18·5	13·6	15·3	15·8	215·0	55·4	13·8	145·8
2nd quarter	28·0	5·7	38·1	31·3	49·3	16·1	15·2	15·2	16·6	215·5	53·3	14·2	148·0
3rd quarter	27·3	6·2	30·6	34·2	49·2	15·1	17·2	14·7	18·0	212·5	53·1	13·7	145·7
4th quarter	26·0	7·6	33·6	34·1	53·0	19·3	20·5	15·1	18·7	227·9	62·0	15·5	150·4
1960 1st quarter	30·2	4·2	33·4	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	4·3	31·3	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	3·4	34·5	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	3·4	35·3	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	3·3	39·8	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	6·1	39·8	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	6·3	42·4	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	7·1	40·8	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·7	16·1	200·0
1962 1st quarter	33·7	3·9	43·4	56·8	59·3	25·1	25·1	18·9	24·7	290·9	80·8	16·5	193·6
2nd quarter	33·1	3·9	42·4	58·2	56·3	22·9	22·2	19·2	25·4	283·6	78·7	14·7	190·2
3rd quarter	33·1	4·4	37·9	47·6	54·8	24·6	19·9	18·8	25·9	267·0	74·1	15·2	177·7
4th quarter	34·9	4·1	37·9	45·6	49·6	21·2	19·9	18·0	25·3	256·5	65·2	15·4	175·9
1963 1st quarter	31·1	3·4	33·6	33·7	55·6	22·1	20·9	17·0	21·8	239·2	62·9	17·0	159·3
2nd quarter	33·9	4·4	36·6	31·7	56·5	24·3	20·0	19·4	25·3	252·1	67·7	20·0	164·4
3rd quarter	35·3	5·0	35·4	25·7	55·2	22·4	20·7	19·5	26·1	245·3	65·9	20·4	159·0
4th quarter	37·0	5·7	36·2	25·9	51·9	22·5	23·0	17·6	30·6	250·4	67·3	20·6	162·5
1964 1st quarter	38·2	5·9	38·1	24·7	61·4	20·3	28·4	19·2	27·8	264·0	73·8	23·0	167·2
2nd quarter	39·1	4·4	41·5	24·8	63·6	22·1	30·9	19·1	31·8	277·3	77·7	23·1	176·5
3rd quarter													
4th quarter													

NOTE: Separate figures are now shown in Table 2 for Mineral Oil Refining and for Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink. There have been, in consequence, some minor changes to the 1963 figures previously published under the heading 'Chemicals and Allied Industries.'

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (c) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP					ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XVII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX Part of XXI Part of XXII and XXIII	Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	73	130	147	338	688	204	307	177
1959	92	163	161	376	792	236	346	210
1960	100	175	158	440	873	270	381	222
1962	105	195	128	503	931	313	365	253
1963	116	187	102	492	897	328	322	247
1964	129	164	83	526	902	303	339	260
1959 1st quarter	22	38	37	81	178	54	77	47
2nd quarter	23	40	46	96	205	57	94	54
3rd quarter	23	41	35	94	193	59	81	53
4th quarter	24	44	43	105	216	66	94	56
1960 1st quarter	21	44	40	116	220	69	97	54
2nd quarter	26	43	41	110	220	68	97	55
3rd quarter	26	43	40	104	213	64	92	57
4th quarter	27	45	37	111	220	69	95	56
1961 1st quarter	27	44	40	125	236	74	99	63
2nd quarter	27	47	26	127	227	78	86	63
3rd quarter	26	52	33	128	239	80	96	63
4th quarter	25	52	29	123	229	81	84	64
1962 1st quarter	25	52	27	114	218	78	80	60
2nd quarter	27	49	31	122	229	82	85	62
3rd quarter	33	45	21	132	231	90	77	64
4th quarter	31	41	23	124	219	78	80	61
1963 1st quarter	28	42	24	123	217	72	83	62
2nd quarter	33	39	15	134	221	78	81	62
3rd quarter	32	40	24	128	224	74	83	67
4th quarter	36	43	20	141	240	79	92	69
1964 1st quarter	35	47	25	143	250	74	96	80
2nd quarter	36	50	24	138	248	76	96	76
3rd quarter								
4th quarter								

(Continued on next page)

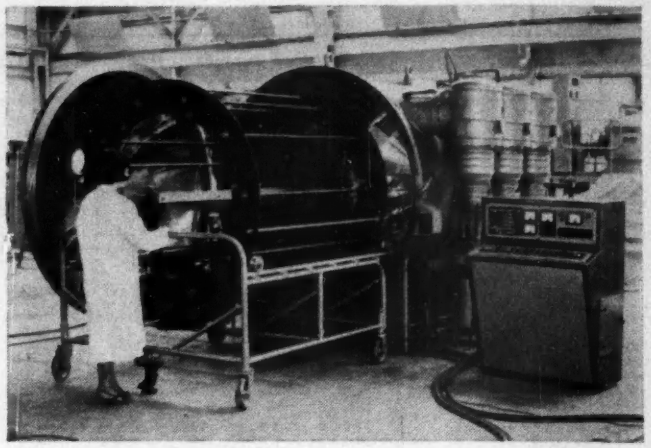
Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1958	922	688	1,610
1959	867	782	1,649
1960	1,021	863	1,884
1961	1,239	934	2,173
1962	1,168	927	2,095
1963	1,067	929	1,996
1964			
1959 1st quarter	203	174	377
2nd quarter	209	200	409
3rd quarter	212	179	391
4th quarter	243	229	472
1960 1st quarter	221	212	433
2nd quarter	236	212	448
3rd quarter	271	202	473
4th quarter	293	237	530
1961 1st quarter	273	233	506
2nd quarter	304	223	527
3rd quarter	331	230	561
4th quarter	331	248	579
1962 1st quarter	286	218	504
2nd quarter	294	232	526
3rd quarter	290	235	525
4th quarter	298	242	540
1963 1st quarter	241	220	461
2nd quarter	266	222	488
3rd quarter	267	225	492
4th quarter	293	262	555
1964 1st quarter	271	255	526
2nd quarter	301	255	556
3rd quarter			
4th quarter			

Notes relating to tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.
(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction): XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).
(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.



Edwards High Vacuum International Limited have formed a Central Research Laboratory, located at Crawley, Sussex. The work undertaken includes fundamental research into applications of vacuum such as freeze-drying, impregnation and thin-film coating. Seen here is a 72-inch vacuum coating plant of the type recently supplied to a United States company for coating meteorite-sensing panels used in satellites. The firm's coating plants are used in the electronics, optical and plastics industries and are exported to many countries.

Cinema films reference to Monopolies Commission

IN THE REFERENCE of the supply of cinematograph films to the Monopolies Commission on page 730 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 2, para (3) should have read:

(3) The Commission shall as respects such supply investigate and report on whether conditions to which the Act of 1948, as so amended, applies in fact prevail and, if so, in what manner and to what extent.

Cinema admissions and takings in July

DURING July, counted as a 5 week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6·5 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1·05 million.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, October 2, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Five Have a Mystery to Solve:					
Episode 1 – Whispering Island	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Rayant Pictures Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 29736	16	September 28
Episode 2 – The Hunt in the Woods	" "	" " "	Br/E 29737	16	September 28
Episode 3 – The Castaways	" "	" " "	Br/E 29738	16	September 28
Episode 4 – The Secret Door	" "	" " "	Br/E 29739	16	September 28
Episode 5 – The Crusader's Treasure	" "	" " "	Br/E 29740	16	September 28
Episode 6 – High Tide	" "	" " "	Br/E 29741	16	September 28
Movietone News 1842A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29442	7	September 30
Pathe News 64-79	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29554	8	September 30
Pathe Pic Series 508/520:					
Pathe Pic No. 511	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29747	8	October 2
Pathe Pic No. 512	" "	" "	Br/E 29748	8	October 2
Rhythm 'N' Greens	" "	Associated British Pathe Ltd., and Interstate Films Ltd.	Br/E 29752	32	October 2
Movietone News 1843	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29443	8	October 2
Pathe News 64-80	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29555	8	October 2
		FOREIGN			
Behold a Pale Horse	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Highland-Brentwood Productions	F 29742	121	September 28
Not in Nottingham	" "	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 29743	7	September 28
Cry of Battle	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Petramonte Productions Co.	F 29744	85	September 30
The Spy	S.F. Film Distributors Ltd.	Speva Films, Cine Alliance and Filmsonor, Paris; Cinematografica Federiz, Rome, and Tecisa, Madrid	F 29745	92	October 1
Daggers Drawn	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Filmatec, Paris	F 29746	80	October 1
The Carpetbaggers	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corp.	F 29749	151	October 2
Defiant Island	" "	" "	F 29750	15	October 2
A House is not a Home	" "	Embassy Pictures Corp.	F 29751	97	October 2

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for August

Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN AUGUST the overall import and export unit value index numbers remained unchanged from the July level of 106 and 107 respectively, but due to a marginal fall in the import unit value index the terms of trade increased to 101 (1961 = 100).

The overall import unit value index fell slightly from the previous month; though there were increases in the indices for food, beverages and tobacco and for manufactured goods. These increases were offset by falls of 2½ per cent and 1 per cent in the basic materials and fuels indices respectively, the fall in the former index being largely owing to lower wool prices.

There was no change in the overall export unit value index or in the total index for manufactured goods. Within the manufactured goods class, there were rises of over one half per cent in the indices for metals and for other manufactured goods which were offset by falls in the machinery and transport equipment, and textile, indices.

The non-manufactured goods index remained unchanged.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

The growth of imports has slowed down markedly this year. In the three months June-August their volume was 2 per cent more than in the previous three months and 12 per cent more than a year earlier. Imports of industrial materials and finished manufactures each increased by about 1 per cent in the last three months after an earlier strong rise. Imports of fuels have been reduced in recent months; they too were rising earlier in the year. On the other hand the volume of food imports has increased sharply. In the last three months it was 9 per cent more than the rate to which it had fallen in the previous three months.

There has been a pause in the growth of exports in recent months. In the last three months their volume was 4 per cent less than in the previous three. The reduction in exports of manufactures, the bulk of our exports, was 4 per cent. Exports of machinery and transport equipment were less, as were exports of textiles. Exports of metals, however, recovered after a fall in the second quarter and exports of chemicals continued to expand. Exports of non-manufactures were 2 per cent less than in the previous three months. A continued decline in exports of basic materials more than offset a further increase in the volume of exports of food.

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961 = 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September, 1963 issue of Economic Trends.

(*Continued on next page*)

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 1,300 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

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Our foreign service grows—at home

For many years our service to customers and others interested in foreign trade has been available at four provincial foreign branches as well as at our two foreign branches in London. As part of our extended programme of decentralised foreign service three new branches were established at Southampton, Cardiff and Nottingham last year, and now a new foreign branch has been opened in Newcastle upon Tyne to provide a further extension of our specialised foreign service.

By the end of this year we shall have fourteen such branches. Every kind of foreign business will be conducted there, and the Managers will spend a good part of their time visiting businessmen in their areas who have come to Barclays with their problems of export or import finance.

London: Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch Street, EC3
West End Foreign Branch, 1 Pall Mall East, SW1
Birmingham: 61 Colmore Row
Bradford: 25 Kirkgate
Cardiff: St. David's House, 10 Wood Street
Liverpool: 38 Old Hall Street
Manchester: 94 Portland Street
Newcastle upon Tyne: Cross House, Westgate Road
Nottingham: 15 Victoria Street
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BARCLAYS BANK

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United Kingdom import and export value index numbers (1)

(1961 = 100)

TABLE 1.

	Imports					Exports								(2) Terms of Trade
								Manufactured Goods (5 to 8)						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Bzsic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0 to 4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (3)	Metals (4)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other	
Weights	1,000	338	230	110	318	1,000	129	838	89	67	126	442	114	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	101	99	102	100	102	101	103	104	101
1962 1st quarter	100	101	98	100	99	104	103	104	102	102	102	102	101	102
2nd quarter	100	102	97	99	99	101	101	101	98	100	102	102	100	101
3rd quarter	100	102	95	99	101	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	103	102
4th quarter	100	105	94	98	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	101	102
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	102	99	102	97	100	102	104	102	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
4th quarter	105	117	99	96	102	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
1964 1st quarter	107	118	102	96	103	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	106	100
2nd quarter	107	115	103	96	104	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	105	98
1962 August	99	101	95	99	101	106	108	106	101	107	105	107	106	99
September	100	103	94	98	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	100	102
October	101	106	94	98	101	102	98	102	97	102	102	103	102	102
November	100	105	94	97	101	102	99	102	98	102	102	104	103	101
December	100	105	95	99	101	101	98	102	98	100	101	104	101	101
						102	99	103	96	100	102	104	104	102
1963 January	101	106	94	98	101	102	100	103	97	100	103	104	103	101
February	102	107	96	98	101	103	100	103	99	102	102	104	105	101
March	102	108	96	98	102	103	101	103	99	102	102	104	104	101
April	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100
1964 January	107	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	105	99
February	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	105	98
March	107	117	102	97	104	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	105	98
April	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	105	99
May	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	106	99
June	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	106	100
July	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	107	101	108	106	108	107	100
August	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	107	101	107	107	107	108	101

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

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United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers [1]

TABLE 2

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods [5-8]					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5-8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0-4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (2)	Metals (3)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
Unadjusted													
1962 1st quarter	103	107	94	110	102	100	106	100	105	101	99	100	95
2nd quarter	103	107	94	110	104	106	107	107	111	102	103	108	107
3rd quarter	102	100	96	121	102	98	109	96	105	93	96	93	102
4th quarter	104	101	101	116	107	105	119	102	110	102	102	99	107
1963 1st quarter	103	99	97	125	106	107	115	106	109	100	98	111	100
2nd quarter	106	102	94	126	112	110	123	109	116	102	101	111	109
3rd quarter	107	101	105	120	110	102	117	101	111	99	94	98	111
4th quarter	113	106	110	117	121	113	127	110	117	105	105	109	118
1964 1st quarter	119	106	107	126	139	113	115	113	125	106	102	115	115
2nd quarter	121	103	109	133	144	114	116	114	127	109	109	113	119
1963 August	105	97	109	118	105	103	124	101	114	103	93	97	115
September	103	97	101	119	105	96	112	93	103	91	90	91	102
October	117	112	109	113	130	112	128	110	116	105	105	109	117
November	111	105	105	116	119	111	126	109	119	108	109	105	120
December	111	100	117	122	113	115	126	110	117	104	99	111	117
1964 January	131	120	128	134	145	104	111	104	113	100	99	106	99
February	111	100	98	120	129	112	118	112	124	101	99	114	117
March	114	97	95	123	144	123	116	124	138	115	110	125	130
April	125	102	113	140	152	108	109	108	120	105	105	106	111
May	116	101	103	133	135	125	125	126	141	120	116	125	131
June	122	105	113	127	145	109	114	109	120	100	105	107	115
July	117	104	105	120	138	102	90	104	120	97	97	101	112
August	115	98	111	128	132	107	120	106	137	108	109	95	120
Seasonally adjusted													
1962 1st quarter	*100*	*103*	*94*	*106*	*99*	*99*	*106*	*99*	*103*	*99*	*99*	*98*	*98*
2nd quarter	*103*	*107*	*94*	*107*	*103*	*103*	*108*	*103*	*108*	*102*	*101*	*101*	*107*
3rd quarter	*106*	*106*	*97*	*120*	*107*	*103*	*115*	*102*	*108*	*97*	*103*	*100*	*103*
4th quarter	*103*	*98*	*100*	*117*	*107*	*102*	*112*	*101*	*109*	*99*	*99*	*100*	*103*
1963 1st quarter	*102*	*96*	*96*	*121*	*104*	*106*	*114*	*105*	*107*	*97*	*98*	*108*	*103*
2nd quarter	*106*	*103*	*94*	*123*	*110*	*107*	*125*	*104*	*113*	*102*	*99*	*103*	*109*
3rd quarter	*109*	*106*	*105*	*117*	*114*	*108*	*122*	*107*	*115*	*103*	*101*	*105*	*113*
4th quarter	*111*	*102*	*109*	*119*	*121*	*110*	*119*	*109*	*117*	*103*	*101*	*110*	*114*
1964 1st quarter	*118*	*104*	*108*	*125*	*137*	*112*	*115*	*111*	*123*	*103*	*102*	*111*	*119*
2nd quarter	*120*	*103*	*109*	*131*	*141*	*110*	*116*	*109*	*123*	*107*	*105*	*105*	*118*
1963 August	*106*	*103*	*102*	*111*	*111*	*110*	*128*	*108*	*120*	*105*	*102*	*105*	*116*
September	*112*	*104*	*111*	*125*	*115*	*109*	*118*	*108*	*111*	*103*	*102*	*109*	*111*
October	*107*	*99*	*102*	*106*	*119*	*108*	*117*	*107*	*114*	*101*	*98*	*109*	*109*
November	*111*	*104*	*106*	*118*	*119*	*108*	*115*	*108*	*119*	*103*	*105*	*105*	*114*
December	*116*	*103*	*119*	*133*	*125*	*115*	*126*	*114*	*118*	*104*	*101*	*117*	*118*
1964 January	*119*	*110*	*112*	*122*	*133*	*104*	*111*	*102*	*112*	*100*	*99*	*101*	*105*
February	*117*	*103*	*108*	*127*	*134*	*116*	*121*	*115*	*127*	*101*	*102*	*117*	*124*
March	*117*	*97*	*104*	*125*	*144*	*117*	*114*	*117*	*129*	*108*	*105*	*116*	*127*
April	*119*	*98*	*111*	*131*	*143*	*106*	*111*	*105*	*119*	*106*	*103*	*100*	*113*
May	*117*	*102*	*105*	*130*	*134*	*116*	*120*	*115*	*128*	*114*	*105*	*112*	*124*
June	*124*	*109*	*112*	*131*	*146*	*108*	*118*	*106*	*120*	*102*	*105*	*102*	*117*
July	*112*	*102*	*99*	*115*	*129*	*102*	*98*	*103*	*121*	*97*	*98*	*100*	*108*
August	*125*	*111*	*112*	*130*	*148*	*114*	*123*	*113*	*143*	*111*	*119*	*104*	*120*

(*1*) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(*2*) Export List Division *65*. (*3*) Export List Divisions *76*, *68* and *69*.

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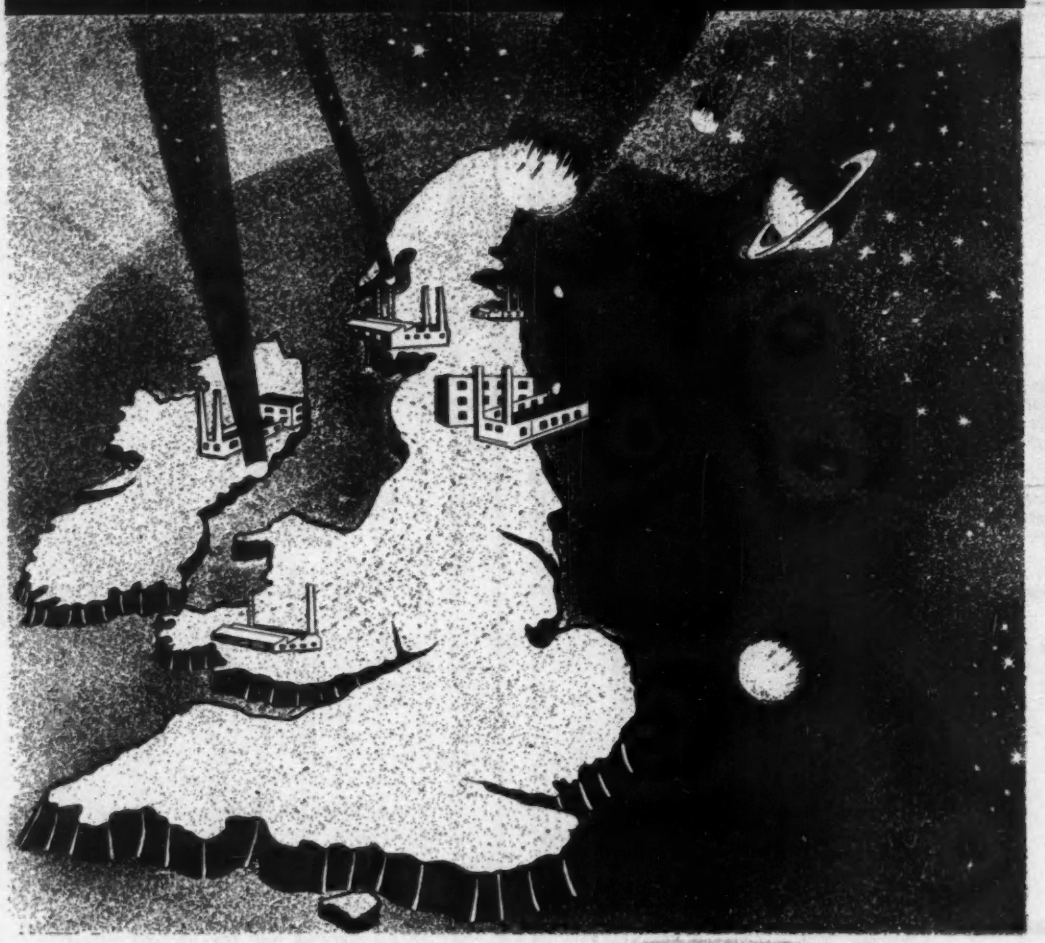

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INDUSTRIAL ESTATES = THE ANSWER TO ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 14	The Sale will include Romney, Blister and Nissen Huts, Marston Shed and Laing Buildings.	Rufforth Airfield, York.	M. Tomlinson & Son, 24 High Street, Wetherby. (Tel.: Wetherby 2748-9).
Oct. 15	The sale will include Nissen Huts, Tarron Huts, Weatherboard Double Skinned Building and 8 by 250 gallon water tanks.	Castle Camp, Pickering, North Riding of Yorkshire.	Boulter & Cooper Ltd., St. Michael's House, Malton, N. Yorks. (Tel.: Malton 2151, 2 lines).
Oct. 28	The sale will include Hangars, Houses, Workshops, Offices, 30 acres of land with planning permission for Industrial use, also six Timber Huts and two Seco Huts for removal.	Kirkbride Airfield, Cumberland	J. M. Richardson & Son, 1 Cecil Street, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 21187).
Oct. 29	Miscellaneous Stores and Equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland (AFD 1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include a large quantity of clothing, footwear, mess tins, air travel bags, water bottles, haversacks, packs, generators, electric motors, rotary transformers, radio and electrical equipment, miscellaneous photographic equipment, drogues, miscellaneous webbing, rubber dinghies, various actuators, aircraft cameras, lead-acid batteries, epidiascopes, miscellaneous aircraft spares, miscellaneous helicopter spares, brake units, friction plates.

Nov. 5	Miscellaneous Stores and Equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington, Ltd. (AFD 1), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292/3).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 14	Photographic equipment and stores, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Old Dalby, near Melton Mowbray, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray. (Tel. 3081).
Oct. 20/21	Machine tools, milling cutters, hand tools, tool kits, paint, fire escapes, steel pallets, tarpaulins, canvas covers, cordage, steel wire rope, lifting equipment, furniture, kitchen equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel. 73 and 533).
Oct. 27	Vehicles, machine tools, textiles and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade (second right) discusses a point with Dr. Farhang Shafi'i, Minister of Post, Telephones and Telegraphs Iran (right) during a reception for the Irani Minister at Lancaster House, London, on September 10. Also shown are (from left), Mahmoud Badi'i, Director General of Planning, Iran Ministry of Post, Telephones and Telegraphs, Mrs. Badi'i, Lady Drumalbyn and Mrs. Shafi'i.

Mr. N. L. Hibbs (centre), of the Middle East Section of the Commercial Relations and Export Department of the Board of Trade, and Mr. M. B. Enden (left), First Secretary (Commercial), the British Embassy in the Lebanon, recently toured Dowty Rotol Ltd. at Staverton, Glos., during their visit to the South-west Region. Here Mr. E. Searles, Asst. Works Manager (right) explains the construction and operation of an aircraft propeller.

Exhibitions and Fairs

London Bus promotion at Montreal shopping centre

ON SEPTEMBER 15 the first stop for a No. 11 route London Transport bus on an extended journey to Vancouver, BC, was at a modern Canadian shopping centre. This visit reawakened many nostalgic memories amongst both English- and French-speaking Canadians. It also proved to be a novel attraction for the vast number of Canadians, particularly the younger generation, who had never before seen a double decker bus. Freshly painted in its red livery and displaying its No. 11 Liverpool Street to Hammersmith window blind and advertising panels for British goods and services, the bus was brought to Canada by its owners, the British Travel Association to promote travel to Britain.

When the Trade Commissioner's office in Montreal was asked by the British Travel Association in Toronto to arrange for the display of the bus at a suitable shopping centre, the Rockland Shopping Centre in the Town of Mount Royal, a suburb of Montreal was chosen. This centre, built in 1959, was probably the first of the mall type, architecturally designed and landscaped, built in Canada. In it are located 40 stores, including a branch of Henry Morgan & Co. Ltd., the large Montreal department store organization which is itself a subsidiary of the Hudson Bay Company. The town of Mount Royal with a population of approximately 20,000 is a predominantly English-speaking upper middle-class residential area, while the contiguous part of the City of Montreal is essentially a working class area of a cosmopolitan nature. The shopping centre, therefore, has stores featuring better quality merchandise and others concentrating on lower-priced products.

The management of the Rockland Shopping Centre was most enthusiastic over the offer of the double decker bus for display. Their only disappointment was that the attraction was only available for one day. It was felt that this event presented an excellent opportunity for special store and window displays promoting the travel to Britain theme, backed up by featured displays of British consumer goods.

The branch stores of Henry Morgan & Co. Ltd. and Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., the large silversmiths and jewellers, and a few of the individual stores were receptive to the idea of special displays, and these were arranged for the week of September 14 to 19 inclusive. Two main factors, the shortage of time and the possibility of compromising arrangements for future full-scale 'British Week' promotions, militated against a major promotion involving special merchandise. Nevertheless, a useful impact was achieved in the Morgan store by concentrating British merchandise already available and highlighting these limited displays with British travel cut-outs and mobiles of distinctive British symbols, e.g. lions, unicorns, guardsmen, etc. As an added attraction the British Information Services provided a special Shakespearean display which, being both illuminated and animated, proved to be a popular feature.

Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd. concentrated their effort on window displays which drew attention to the British origin of the merchandise by means of coloured photographs and miniature Union Jacks. This highlight of their promotion was the first Canadian showing of the 'Queensbury' range of crystal which recently won a Design Centre Award by virtue of its outstanding design.

One of the most valuable results of this limited promotion was the practical demonstration of the eagerness of the shopping centre management and individual store owners to participate in special event promotions of this nature. Similar enthusiasm is hoped for in the twenty Canadian cities being visited by the bus during the course of its 3,500-mile journey across Canada.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date last published	Date next published
Outside Europe . .	*Oct.* 2	*Jan.* 1
Europe . . .	*Sept.* 4	*Dec.* 4
United Kingdom . .	*Aug.* 7	*Nov.* 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2791, *Germany and Scandinavia*: 2783, *France Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa*: 2792. *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*
† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 2, September 4 and August 7 respectively.

EUROPE

Additions:

PARIS: EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC WORKSHOPS – January 17-25, 1965.
* Apply, Salon Commercial et Professionnel des Ateliers d'Arts, 13 due des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10. (Telephone No.: PRO. 81.15).

PARIS: EUROPEAN SHOW FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING – February 14-16, 1965.
* Apply, Commissaire General, 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er. (Telephone No.: RIC.58.70).

LYONS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF IRONMONGERY, TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND HEATING – March 20-29, 1965.
* Apply, M. le President, Palais de la Foire, Lyon. (Telephone No.: 24.29.61).

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – April 30-May 11, 1965.
* Apply, Belgian Railways, Belgium House, 167, Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 1491).

BERLIN: PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL-TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – May 22-25, 1965.
Apply, Dr. H. W. Schröeder, Kongressgesellschaft Für Artzliche Fortbildung e.V., 1 Berlin 41, Klingsorstrasse 21.

ANCONA: INTERNATIONAL FISHING AND NAUTICAL SPORTS FAIR – June 26-July 11, 1965.
* Apply, The Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, 31, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Telephone Regent 2411).

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR EXHIBITION – April 24-29, 1965.
* Apply, Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Feminin, 23, rue Notre Dame-Des-Victoires, Paris 2e.

LUXEMBOURG: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – May 27-June 6, 1965.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Luxembourg, Halls d'Exposition, Luxembourg.

The bus stands in the plaza of the Rockland shopping centre.

Mr. N. J. Jackaman (left), Parnall & Sons, demonstrating a vacuum forming machine to Lord Drumalbyn (centre), Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the recent International Plastics Exhibition held at Milan. On the right are Mr. G. I. H. Traill, Secretary, British Plastics Federation and Mr. Peter Stephens, British Consul General, Milan.

Factory equipment show at Manchester

THE INTERNATIONAL Factory Equipment Exhibition sponsored by Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the 'Financial Times', Industrial Equipment News and Industrial Handling, was opened at Belle Vue, Manchester, on September 28, by Alderman Dr. William Chadwick, Lord Mayor of Manchester. The exhibition featured the latest developments and achievements in factory equipment techniques.

More than 200 leading firms and organizations catering for all branches of factory plant, planning equipment and maintenance, displayed and demonstrated their latest achievements and methods.

This year the exhibition consisted of integrated sections, enabling visitors to examine the wide variety of products and services in an easily assessible form. All those intent on ensuring an improvement in efficiency in any form or in any part of the factory, could not fail to be enthralled by the intriguing and exciting new products and services offered at this display.

American quality foods on show

QUALITY FOODS from the U.S., including new lines not previously sold in Britain, are featured in an American Fine Foods Exhibition which opened at the United States Trade 'Center' on October 6. The exhibition which continues until October 16 features 107 American manufacturers, a number of whom are showing their products in Britain for the first time.

The exhibition is sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

British plants display at Vienna show

A REPRESENTATIVE display of British autumn flowering orchids as well as some carnivorous plants are being shown at the International Garden Show, Vienna, from October 4-11.

Four British firms are taking part in the display, which occupies 600 sq. ft. and which has been organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the British Orchid Growers' Association. Three of these firms, who are showing a total of some 250 orchids, between them gained 13 awards, including seven gold medals, for plants they exhibited at the Hamburg Horticultural Fair in October last year. The fourth firm is showing a range of carnivorous plants and also some bonsai dwarf trees.

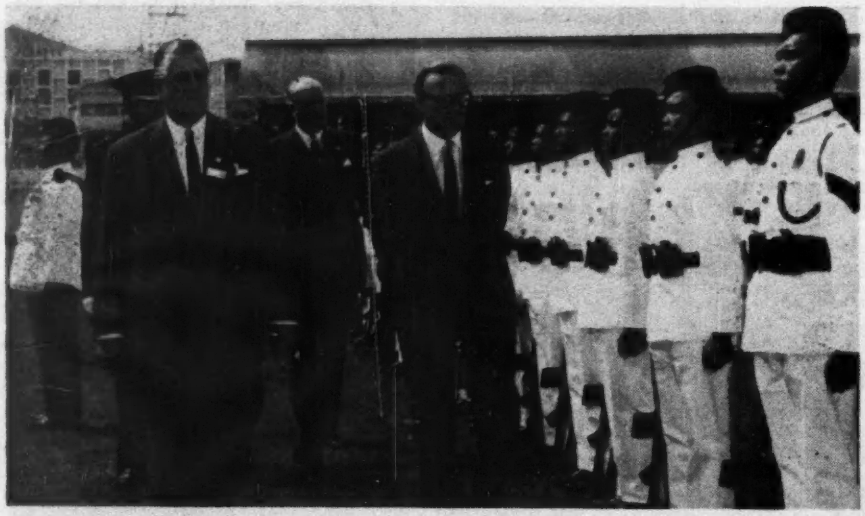
The International Garden Show, Vienna, opened this year on April 16 and has consisted of a series of sub-shows during the summer in order to display different plants in their season. The show, which opened on October 4, is the final event of this year's series.

INDEX INQUIRIES

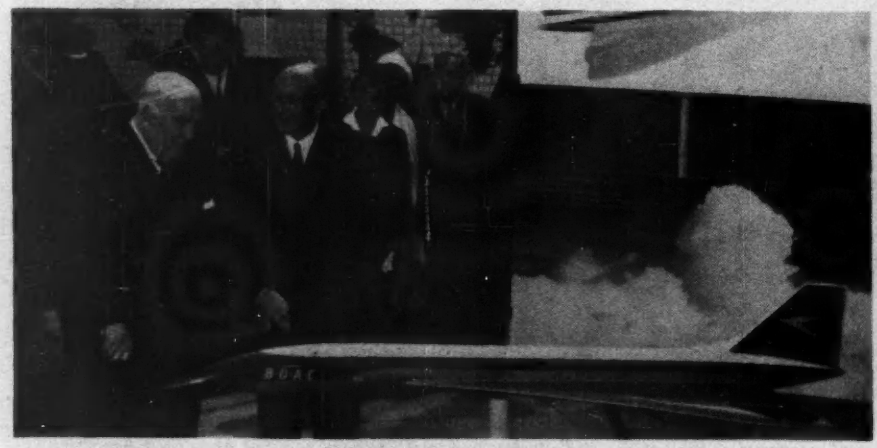
Inquiries about the detailed contents of the Journal *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.*

South Wales Switchgear Ltd.'s stand at the forthcoming British Industrial Exhibition, Peking, set up at the firm's Blackwood factory prior to shipment. Two of the Chinese students who translated the leaflets and display material are seen looking over their handiwork. Both are members of the firm's Apprenticeship Scheme, which draws boys from all over the world.

Sir Robert Menzies accompanied by Sir Peter Runge tour the exhibition after the opening ceremony.



The Gurkha troops who formed part of the Guard of Honour on the opening day being inspected by Sir Peter Runge and Lord Carrington (right).



Sir Robert Menzies with Captain J. N. Weir (right), BOAC, looking at a model of the Concord.

Comment on Sydney Exhibition

'IT IS VERY heartening to us Australians to see this kind of thing,' said Mr. Harry E. Bolte, Premier of Victoria, as leader of 72 business, Government and Press representatives of the State, on a visit to the British Exhibition at Sydney on October 2. 'We have waited a long time for such a demonstration as this and now it is here we are absolutely delighted. But now they have started in such a big way Britain must keep coming. It is the follow through that matters'.

The sentiment was echoed by Mr. L. L. Wathen, president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, who said: 'This show has made us realize how wonderfully up to date Great Britain is. It also underlines the extent to which British developments have been adopted by the rest of the world'. He added: 'Britain's machinery makers would do well to remember that there is a great number of small manufacturing industries springing up all over Australia. At this stage they cannot afford to go abroad to look for the things they want. But they need serving and Britain has a wonderful opportunity to do this through and beyond this exhibition. I am thinking particularly in terms of factory equipment, woodworking machinery, and all kinds of machine tools'.

Princess Marina opens new Sydney Bridge

HRH PRINCESS MARINA opened Sydney's newest bridge, spanning the Parramatta River at Gladesville, in the western suburbs, on October 2. The bridge – it cost £4.5 million – part of a new complex designed to solve one of Sydney's worst traffic problems, has the longest concrete arch span in the world, 1,000 feet. Its overall length is 1,901 feet, with four prestressed girder spans each 100 feet long.

'After what we have seen today there is no doubt that the people of the United Kingdom are still the leading trading nation of the world, supreme in scientific inventiveness and advanced industrial techniques, and also more than able to hold their own in the commercial and diplomatic councils of the world,' said Mr. Renshaw, Premier of New South Wales, at a luncheon arranged by the New South Wales Council of the Australian-British Trade Association at the Hotel Australia in Sydney on September 28.

'We welcome this British Exhibition because we

Sir Robert Menzies and Lord Carrington enjoy a joke with a bagpipe-playing Gurkha during the inspection of the guard of Honour.

believe that apart from the ties of friendship and tradition, the continued existence of a powerful union of English-speaking nations is essential not only to our own survival but to the peace and prosperity of the world.

'In a world of fiercely competing ideologies, and new nations clamouring for a place in the sun, the role of international trade seems quite often to be the main stabilizing factor.

'If this is so, then the advantage must lie with that powerful group of nations whose language and culture are common to great areas of the globe even though they no longer form an Empire as such. During my last tour overseas I was able to observe something of this remarkable phenomenon.

'I would say that the greatest impact of that tour related to the fact that it was possible to travel over thousands of miles of a great ocean containing many centres of British civilization; then to traverse the vast and teeming continent of North America and hear nothing but English spoken.

'To know that it was British initiative, courage, endurance and skill which made possible the development of the immense region from Sydney to Singapore, from New Delhi to Mandalay and on to Hong Kong, Washington and Ottawa.

This was indeed an inspiring experience.'

Success in Copenhagen

THE QUOTA for British foodstuffs imports into Denmark has been raised by one million krone (about £50,000) as a result of negotiations between the British Embassy Commercial Chancellery and the Danish Board of Trade in consideration of British Week. Further negotiations are now taking place for maintaining the quota at this high level as a permanent feature.

Although an overall assessment of the Week is unlikely for some months, outstanding results have been obtained by a number of industries. In the domestic equipment field, Hoover sales went up by 40 per cent, Twyfords Sanitary Fittings obtained orders for between £25,000 and £30,000 and Metlex Industries of Croydon got orders for £2,000 of bathroom equipment.

In clothes and textiles the Selincourt of London Fashion Group sold out in the first three days their entire Autumn stock earmarked for British Week.

The firm of S. Gore and Sons, manufacturers of Viyella, who introduced their range of waistcoats to the Danish market at the samples fair in February, state they now have 55 retail outlets in Denmark and hope for a turnover of £20,000 by the end of this year. Scottish tartans and patterns were also outstanding everywhere.

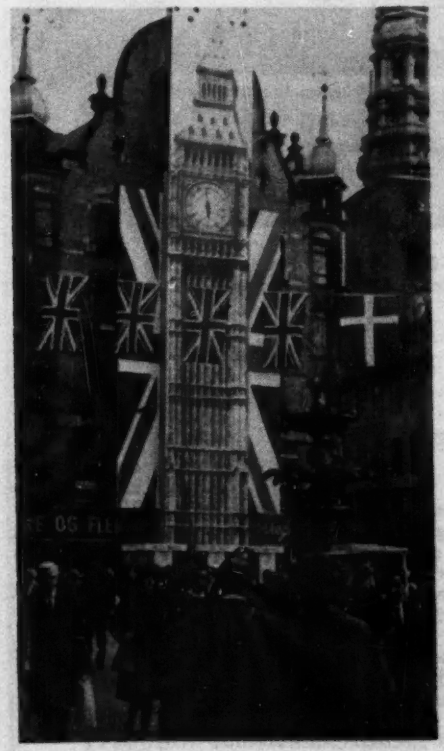
More than 8,000 visitors a day were reported at the large Dunlop exhibition, where tyres, sports goods and rubber inflatable rafts were on show. Special efforts made by Danish retailers of British cutlery led to increased sales. One retailer of Sheffield cutlery who normally stocks British cutlery, although not exclusively, reported doubled sales. He added however, that the Danes are buying carving sets and steak knives and similar special items rather than the ordinary place settings where Scandinavian products are preferred.

The influx of British businessmen has been much higher than expected. The Export Council for Europe expected some 300, but the latest figures show at least 400 definite arrivals and the total is likely to have been 600 when account is taken of those who did not register. This was an encouraging response, says the Council, to its plea to businessmen to make personal visits at a high level.

Captain Glen, Deputy Chairman of the Council, said at a closing press conference, that it was the quality of British visitors which counted and most of them consisted of executives at director level.

HRH Princess Margaret with the Hon. J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major, British Ambassador in Denmark, on her tour of the stores and shops following the opening of the 'Week'.

Mr. Peer Winterso, Industrial Attache, Royal Danish Embassy (left) seen talking to Mr. J. H. Aitken (centre) and Mr. T. E. Smy, export sales manager of the Tayside Floorcloth Co. Ltd., of Newburgh, Fife, during the 'Enterprise Scotland' exhibition last month. The company exhibited as part of the Scottish Thistle Export group's display in Copenhagen.



A view of Stroeget showing the 60 feet tall photograph of 'Big Ben'.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADING WITH THE ARAB WORLD (11)

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) is the largest market in the Middle East

BY R. A. DANIELL, O.B.E., COUNSELLOR (COMMERCIAL), BRITISH EMBASSY, CAIRO.

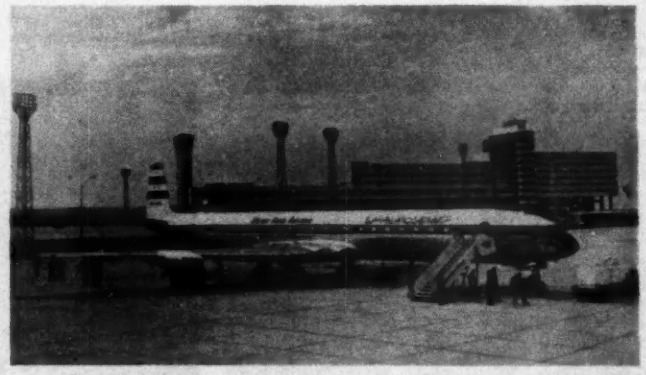
British exports to the Arab Countries of the Middle East and North Africa have increased considerably in recent years. It is hoped that this series of articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* on 'Trading with the Arab World' will encourage businessmen to take an even greater interest in trade with these countries, for although, as will be shown, the opportunities for expansion vary from country to country, the area as a whole represents a secure and expanding market for British goods. Previous articles were published May 15 (Saudi Arabia), June 5 (Sudan), June 19 (Iraq), July 10 (Kuwait), July 17 (The Gulf States, Muscat and Oman), July 24 (Morocco), July 31 (Lebanon), August 7 (Syria), August 21 (Tunis) and August 28 (Jordan).

The Council for Middle East Trade, established with the encouragement and support of HM Government in January 1963, has been actively engaged in investigations into prospects in all major markets in the Middle East and reports of the missions which it has organized to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Aden, Syria and Iran may be obtained from the Council at Bury House, 33 Bury Street, London, S.W.1.

TRADE STATISTICS show that British exporters interested in the UAR market have found increasing outlets for their products. Britain is now third – after the United States and West Germany – amongst the UAR's sources of supply.* According to the Board of Trade figures in 1963 British exports rose to over £33 million (cf. £24·5 million in 1962). Demand for imported products remains high in this the largest market in the Middle East.

This demand is not spread over the whole range of goods which British industry produces. It is very closely linked to the country's development programmes, and limited also to goods deemed essential for current requirements. The UAR's foreign currency supplies are not sufficient to permit the import of non-essential or luxury goods. Hence the long list of consumer's goods which are prohibited imports. Hence also the refusal of the UAR authorities to license imports of any kind which the UAR's rapidly growing industries can make for themselves. Any British firm in doubt about its opportunities in this regard should obtain advice from the Export Services Branch before seeking to sell in Egypt.

* The latest UAR statistics show the following relative positions:



A Comet aircraft of United Arab Airlines at Cairo International Airport. Hawker Siddeley Aviation have supplied a number of these aircraft.

	UAR Imports (£E million)		
	1961	1962	1963
United States	46·7	72·3	108·9
West Germany	26·8	28·9	40·2
United Kingdom	17·7	25·3	35·1
USSR	27·7	24·6	21·3

If the demand for whole categories of products considered as non-essential by the Egyptians is thus drastically curtailed, the demand for more essential goods to feed the UAR's ambitious Five-year Plans has grown out of all proportion. It is here that new opportunities of a kind which did not exist even a few years ago are to be found. Most of these new sales opportunities come under four broad categories:

(a) Raw materials and semi-manufactures to feed the new industries.

(b) Capital goods, a large proportion of which are intended for the equipment of new factories, or the extension of existing plants.

(c) Equipment for communications of all kinds, including sophisticated electronic instruments.

(d) Transport equipment, earth-moving machinery and contractors' plant.

The need is not only for products connected with rapid industrialization, but also for equipment required for irrigation and land reclamation on a massive scale. This latter requirement relates to the one million acres of desert which the UAR plans to bring under cultivation as soon as water is available from the High Dam.

Limitations to demand

There are of course limitations to the effective demand for particular products at any one time. The UAR economy has moved a long way along the road to industrialization, in the last five years particularly. At the same time strenuous efforts have been made to maximise agricultural production and to bring under cultivation every available acre. The fruition of this programme must of necessity await the new cheap sources of electric power from the Aswan High Dam and the storage of the Nile flood waters which this dam now makes possible for the first time. Meanwhile, the UAR is subject to very great strains, and has run into problems classically associated with a major effort to transform an economy from traditional agricultural conditions to a point where as an industrial society it possesses a high degree of self-sufficiency.

The first, and greatest, problem of the moment is one of financial resources to meet the demands of the next Five-year Plan 1965-70. No total has yet been named for the projected investments (or of the foreign currency required) but it can hardly be less than the £E.1,697 million of the present plan (which is now in its last year). Although the UAR will endeavour to meet the domestic currency requirements of the plan, assistance from overseas will be needed in order to finance the large foreign currency element of expenditure. At the same time the Egyptians must also contrive to service overseas debts incurred in implementing previous plans. All this means that sales to the UAR will seldom be made on Letter of Credit, or CAD terms. Exporters must expect to face demands for extended credit (often medium or long-term depending on the nature of their products) if offers of their goods are to be accepted.

Much credit competition

The last few years have in fact seen much credit competition amongst the UAR's suppliers, and credit conditions often have been the major factor in the conclusion of particular contracts. The availability of credit has greatly influenced the pattern of the UAR's trade, and this process will continue. Meeting the Egyptian buyer

(*Continued on next page*)

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ENQUIRIES INVITED

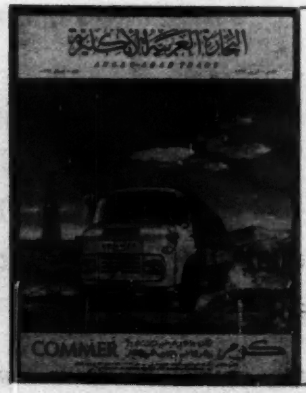
on this matter may well create serious problems for individual manufacturers who have to arrange their own financing, but it is well to realize from the outset that successful sales will often depend to a large degree on the financial terms that can be made available. Failure of newcomers to the UAR market to appreciate this has sometimes resulted in waste of time and in avoidable disappointment.

It is in this matter of credit offers that the British exporter finds himself sometimes at an apparent disadvantage compared with some of his foreign competitors but it must be borne in mind that several of the UAR's major supplying countries (in the West and Soviet Bloc alike) have chosen to offer credits at an early stage in respect of particular projects or block credits which are available for spending on specified types of projects. Two recent examples are Western Germany's infrastructure loan of DM 230 million, and the USSR's credit of £E.100 million for the Five Year Plan 1965 – 70. Although contracts are normally put out to international tender, some tenderers have in these conditions had little practical hope of securing the contract unless they could put in an outstandingly attractive bid. The need is therefore for a close assessment of the competition for any contract of importance before deciding to spend money and time in tendering.

This point is not made with any intention of discouraging British manufacturers from competing in the UAR, but only to make clear the requirement to assess as realistically as possible the opportunities that exist – which are many – and to concentrate on those which are most suitable and which are not, as it were, 'ear-marked' notionally for a particular source of supply. The credit and financial resources of the United Kingdom cannot possibly be made available in sufficient volume to cater for more than a certain share in a development programme as large as that of the UAR. It is equally true that other credit-giving countries, too, do not command the resources enabling them to take more than a limited share in the contracts which make up the overall Five Year Plan. As the trade statistics quoted in paragraph 1 above indicate, United Kingdom trade with the UAR – much of it on credit terms supported by Export Credits Guarantee Department – is already large. Obviously it cannot be expected to be spread unrealistically far, and in present circumstances some selectivity cannot be avoided.

Not an easy market

From the above account of trading conditions it will be clear that the UAR is not an easy market to do business in. There are other special factors which demand close study – and some flexibility – on the part of the exporter. Among them is the limitation of sole foreign agencies to a small number of State-controlled import concerns. In addition the UAR Government (through its various organizations and nationally-owned concerns in the prepodenrant public sector) is virtually the sole buyer, with all the bargaining power which this affords. Nevertheless with its growing population of some 28 million and its determination to maximize agricultural and industrial expansion in this generation, the UAR will continue to provide large-scale opportunities for suppliers of the many requirements of its rapidly developing economy. The demand will change as economic development progresses. Within the limitations of



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supplies of foreign currency this development will proceed as rapidly as possible, and it is the Egyptian intention to speed the process by fostering new secondary exports and by import-saving where possible. Current opportunities are already large for foreign manufacturers, but the long-term prospects should not be forgotten in a country which has set out to transform its economy in the present decade.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the* Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

Recent export opportunities in Egypt

THE FOLLOWING are among the inquiries from Egypt recently published in the Export Services Bulletin:

Wheel tyres	*ESB* 28326/64
Hand tools	*ESB* 27200/64
Varnish	*ESB* 27302/64
Laboratory supplies	*ESB* 26396/64
Railway wagons	*ESB* 25910/64
Ticket printing machines	*ESB* 25912/64

Copies may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Price 2s.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Rumania

QUOTA lists for the period October 1, 1964, to September 30, 1965, have now been agreed. Details of the new quotas are set out below.

RUMANIAN GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1964 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

Item No.	Description	Value (£'000) or Quantity
1	Clover seeds (in accordance with United Kingdom Government quality standards)	100
2	Horsemeat	50
3	Chilled and frozen beef including offals and organs	1,000 tons
4	Pork meat including offals and organs	p.m.
5	Bacon	1,000 tons
6	Canned beef	60 (a)
7	Canned pork	p.m.
8	Salami	15
9	Game and venison	p.m.
10	Poultry	p.m.
11	Fully cooked poultry (including canned boneless poultry)	25
12	Rabbit meat	30
13	Other meat products	p.m.
14	Fresh vegetables excluding onions, garlic, potatoes and tomatoes	40
15	Onions and garlic (of which not more than 100 tons of onions to be imported between August 1 and November 30)	1,000 tons
16	Fresh tomatoes (of which not more than 50 tons to be imported between May 1 and October 31)	160 tons
17	Dehydrated and dried vegetables (other than mushrooms)	75
18	Dehydrated and dried mushrooms	30
19	Frozen vegetables (of which not more than 40 tons for peas)	85 tons
20	Tomato puree	125
21	Canned tomatoes	200
22	Canned vegetables, other than tomatoes (of which not more than £50,000 for peas, beans and carrots)	100
23	Canned ready-made dishes containing both meat and vegetables	30 (a)
24	Cucumbers, pickled or in brine	40
25	Pickled paprika and tomato paprika	20
26	Onions, pickled or in brine	20
27	Vine leaves	5
28	Sauerkraut	15
29	Fresh fruit (of which not more than 60 tons for apples and pears of which not more than 15 tons to be imported between July 1 and December 31	30
30	Grapes	30
31	Dried fruit	50
32	Walnuts and walnut kernels	200
33	Frozen fruit	75 tons
34	Fruit pulp and fruit puree excluding pulp and puree of strawberry and raspberry	1,000 tons
35	Tomato juice, fruit juices and syrups	60
36	Canned fruit (of which not more than £10,000 for strawberry, raspberry, apple and plum)	70
37	Jams and jellies (of which not more than 800 tons in strawberry, raspberry, blackcurrant and plum)	1,300 tons
38	Wine	300
39	Other alcoholic beverages	50
40	Butter	325 tons
41	Honey	120
42	Sturgeon, fresh, frozen, salted or smoked	20
43	Canned fish	10
44	Caviare and frogs' legs and crawfish tail frozen and in brine	25
45	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	100
46	Cheese	25
47	Spaghetti, macaroni, noodles and vermicelli	20
48	Beech cases and parts	100
49	Softwood cases and parts	p.m.
50	Wooden barrels and parts	50
51	Wooden furniture and parts	250
52	Bentwood chairs and parts	250
53	Wicker-work furniture	10
54	Wooden school requisites (other than pencils)	40
55	Wooden sport goods (other than fishing tackle)	10
56	Wooden boats	10
57	Wooden articles for the textile industry	10
58	Domestic woodware including toothpicks	20
59	Wooden musical instruments, accessories and parts	30
60	School exercise books	5

(Continued on next page)

Government Publications

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UNITED KINGDOM AND RUMANIA, *continued*

Item No.	Description	Value (£'000) or Quantity
61	Paper bags and paper sacks	30
62	Paper and paper board manufactures not elsewhere specified	25
63	Synthetic rubber	50
64	Calcium carbide	75
65	Plastic materials and products (including but not limited to P.V.C. and P.V.C. products) not elsewhere specified	50
66	Chemicals (including but not limited to methanol and polystyrene) subject to type	400
67	Pharmaceutical chemicals, subject to type	120
68	Toilet preparations	20
69	Tractors	50
70	Complete installations and industrial equipment	100
71	Road and building machinery	50
72	Machine tools	20
73	Electrotechnical products including electric motors	100
74	Microscopes and binoculars and parts	20
75	Sewing machines and parts	10
76	Bicycles and parts	5
77	Electric wires and cables	10
78	Aluminium oxide	10
79	Sanitary articles	20
80	Marble	20
81	Cement	50
82	Mechanically drawn window glass	50
83	Domestic glassware, undecorated or decorated (of which not more than £40,000 for cut and decorated glassware by etching, engraving or intaglio and gold enamel)	120
84	Tableware of china, porcelain or earthenware	10
85	Christmas tree decorations	10
86	Cotton and man-made fibre fabrics (of which not more than £30,000 for cotton)	125
87	Silk fabrics	10
88	Hosiery and knitwear (other than gloves)	135
89	Leather clothing	65
90	Leather gloves	25
91	Other clothing, excluding fur clothing and clothing containing lace or lace net (of which not more than £70,000 for cotton clothing)	130
92	Linen tea towels and towelling	20,000 square yards
93	Manufactures of linen (other than tea towels and towelling) not elsewhere specified	8
94	Manufactures of hemp	10
95	Footwear with uppers of leather	500
96	Carpets and rugs (of which not more than £100,000 for carpets of a c.i.f. value of less than £5 per square yard)	200
97	Toys and games	30
98	Handicrafts (textiles other than clothing)	20
99	Handicrafts (wooden and ceramic)	10
100	Leather articles	15
101	Shopping bags, baskets and other articles of vegetable fibres, plastic and other plaiting materials (of which not more than £2,500 for willow, cane and wicker)	50
102	Matches	10
103	Books and periodicals	20
104	Gramophone records	10
105	Alabaster products	10
106	Ball bearings	20
107	Rubber tyres and tubes	100
108	Miscellaneous goods including but not limited to: Musical scores; Magnetic tape; Stamps; Pictures and prints	125
109	Tobacco leaves	50 (b)
110	Chipboard	150 (b)
111	Bleached cellulose made of rush	500 (b)
112	Films	20 (b)

(a): Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health regulations.

(b): Goods under Open General Licence.

p.m.: *pro memoria.*

UNITED KINGDOM GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO RUMANIA DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1964 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

Item No.	Description	Value (£'000) or Quantity
1	Pedigree livestock	65
2	Miscellaneous agricultural and food products of United Kingdom origin or manufacture, including but not limited to dairy products, including nisin, pectin, cereal breakfast foods, fish of all descriptions cod liver oil, vegetable oils, coffee extracts and essences, chocolate and sugar confectionery	110
3	Whisky and other potable spirits	30
4	Wool tops, noils and waste	500
5	Essential oils and flavouring essences	10
6	Toilet preparations and aromatic materials	5
7	Chemicals, including but not limited to pharmaceutical chemicals and goods (including dressings), dyestuffs, paints and pigments, enamel colours for glass and pottery, liquid gold, liquid platinum and lustres, gelatine, glue and size, plastic materials (including sheeting and transparent cellulose film), catalysts, fatty alcohols, stearine, oleine and other fatty acids, 85% magnesia or calcium silicate insulation, nickel compounds and lead alkyl compounds, magnesium chemicals (including light magnesium oxide, light magnesium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide)	500
8	Leather and dressed furs and manufactures thereof (other than clothing)	10
9	Rubber products, including but not limited to tyres and tubes, covered and uncovered rubber thread, synthetic rubber, and surgical rubber goods	100
10	Veneers of exotic wood	10
11	Wool yarns	20
12	Woollen piece-goods	50
13	Cotton yarns and cotton and man-made fibre piece-goods	50
14	Man-made fibres	110
15	Man-made fibre yarns and threads, including non-tarnishing metallic yarns	75
16	Linen and silk yarns and threads and manufactures thereof	p.m.
17	Lace and lace net	10
18	Leathercloth and table oil baize	p.m.
19	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine	20
20	Nets and netting	p.m.
21	Tyre cord and tyre cord fabric	500
22	Refractory materials, not elsewhere specified, including refractory construction materials	100
23	Crucibles and crucible furnaces	20
24	Electric carbons	15
25	Asbestos manufactures (excluding asbestos cement goods and brake and clutch linings)	80
26	Abrasives of all kinds, including those used for glass grinding	10
27	Aluminium foil	10
28	Semi-fabricated non-ferrous metals, not elsewhere specified, including aluminium blocks	40
29	Safety razors and safety razor blades	10
30	Resistance welding and brazing alloys	10

Item No.	Description	Value (£'000) or Quantity
31	Engineers' small tools, portable power tools and hand tools	30
32	Factories, plants, machinery, including but not limited to machine tools, contractors' plant, printing and allied machinery and equipment (including engraving plates therefor), glass working machinery, brick, tile and pottery machinery, boot and shoe, leather-working and tanning machinery, pulp, and paper machinery, textile machinery including sewing machines, chemical and oil refining plant, plastic and rubber working machinery, food and drink preparing machinery, packaging machinery, mechanical handling equipment, heavy electrical equipment, office machinery including data processing equipment, weighing machinery, tobacco machinery, brush making machinery	4,000
33	Iron and steel (including pipes and tubes, plates, sheet, tinplate, reinforcing bars, drawn high-speed steel, soft black steel wire, cold rolled strip)	450
34	Internal combustion engines (excluding those for motor vehicles), engine driven generating sets, pumps and compressors and valves therefor	50
35	Agricultural machinery, including tractors and horticultural machinery and dairy machinery	80
36	Radar, radio and television apparatus, including valves and components, and tape recording equipment	100
37	Electro medical apparatus and X-ray equipment	10
38	Electric cables, wires, strips and strands	50
39	Electric railway locomotives	p.m.
40	Motor cars, commercial vehicles and automotive internal combustion engines and parts and accessories therefor	150
41	Aircraft, aero-engines and aircraft equipment	p.m.
42	Clothing (including knitwear), headwear and footwear	25
43	Scientific and industrial instruments, gauges and measuring instruments, industrial electronic equipment and components, ophthalmic and optical goods, photographic and cinematographic equipment, medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments, equipment and appliances and other dental goods (including artificial teeth), and hearing aids	300
44	Photographic sensitized material and photographic chemicals packed for retail trade	5
45	Exposed cinematograph film	20
46	Books and periodicals	25
47	High purity metals and spectrographically standardized substances	10
48	Miscellaneous goods, including but not limited to: Gramophone records, both for teaching and for entertainment, recording tapes and recording blanks; Musical instruments and pianos; Sports goods, toys and games; Lanolin; Stationery and office requisites; Pictures and prints; Artists colours; Various papers; Bicycles, motor cycles and parts therefor; Clocks and watches; Polishes; Domestic electrical appliances; Self-adhesive tapes; Mechanical lighters; Cutlery and flatware; Hollow-ware	100

p.m.: *pro memoria.*

Italy and Lebanon

THE Italian Minister for Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement between Italy and Lebanon, signed in Beirut on November 4, 1955, has been tacitly renewed for a further year.

A number of goods which Italy will import from Lebanon are subject to quota restrictions: these include cereals, vegetables, fruit, vegetable oils and oilseeds, leaf tobacco, certain textiles, hides and skins, iron ore, sponges, cattle cake, and eggs.

The text of the Italian import quotas can be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450), quoting CRE 5806/G.

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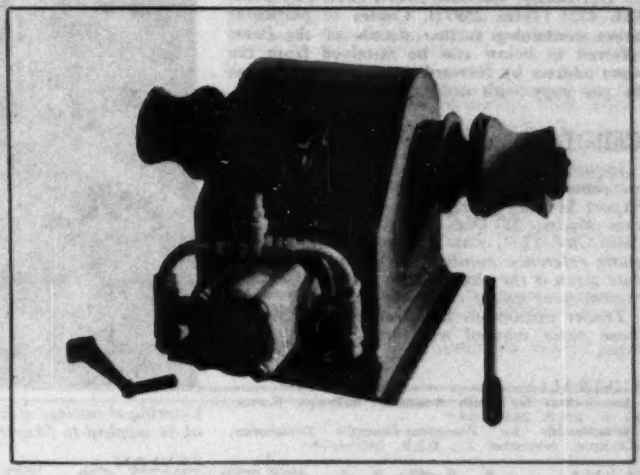

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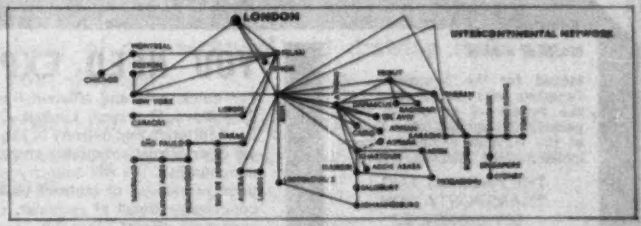

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Information for exporters

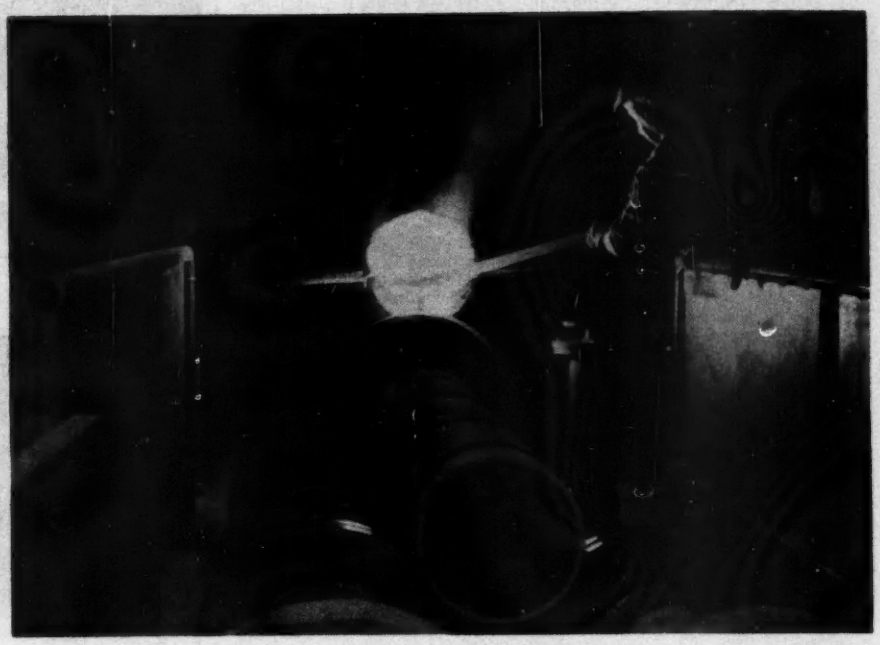
Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**



Centrifugal castings of nickel chromium rollers by Incandescent Ltd., Smethwick, for a roller heat furnace to be supplied to Skopje Steelworks, Jugoslavia.

AUSTRALIA

Locomotives for South Australian Railways. November 27. E.S.B. 28530/64.*

Switchboards for Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne. November 17. E.S.B. 28524/64.*

BURMA

Copper Weld Wire for Posts and Telegraph Directorate. November 2. E.S.B. 27747/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Asphalt. October 30. E.S.B. 28536/64.*

Aluminium Sheets. October 30. E.S.B. 28538/64.*

Pyrethrin. November 2. E.S.B. 27745/64.*

Porcelain Ware. November 13. E.S.B. 28006/64.*

Roofing Felt. October 30. E.S.B. 28535/64.*

Zinc Sheets. November 2. E.S.B. 28537/64.*

Roofing Nails, Nuts and Bolts. December 2. E.S.B. 28539/64.*

CANADA

Hydro Supervisory Station for Manitoba Hydro. October 29. E.S.B. 28052/64.*

Turbines for Hydro Quebec. October 29. E.S.B. 27780/64.

CEYLON

Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26655/64.*

Vehicle for Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27533/64.*

Water Supply Scheme for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. (Further Information.) November 15. E.S.B. 27531/64.*

COLOMBIA

Constructional Project for Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria. October 26. E.S.B. 28503/64.

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Surgical Instruments; Dispensary Accessories for Depot Central Medical et Pharmaceutique. November 16. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 28325/64.*

COSTA RICA

Concrete Vibrators for Consejo Nacional de la Produccion. October 23. E.S.B. 27743/64.*

CYPRUS

Air Conditioning and Ventilation Plant for Electricity Authority. November 23. E.S.B. 27750/64.

Drilling Equipment for Water Development Department. October 24. E.S.B. 28357/64.

EGYPT

Processing and Canning Plants for General Organization for Industrialization. Closing date postponed to January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 18338/64.*

Wheel Tyres for Egyptian Railways. October 31. E.S.B. 28326/64.

ETHIOPIA

Sweepers for Civil Aviation Administration. October 25. E.S.B. 28327/64.*

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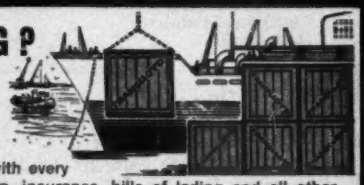

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Wrench Sockets. Re-issue of tender. Closing date now October 27. E.S.B. 19772/64.*
Fire Fighting Equipment. Re-issue of tender. Closing date now October 21. E.S.B. 13447/64.*
Paraffin Wax. Re-issue of tender. Closing date now October 30. E.S.B. 18348/64.*
Cathodic Protection Plates. Re-issue of Tender. Closing date now October 22. E.S.B. 4917/64.*
Testing Instruments. Re-issue of Tender. Closing date now October 26. E.S.B. 24033/64.*
Signalling Installation Parts. (Re-issue of Tender in respect of 5 items.) Closing date now October 30. E.S.B. 22280/64.*

GERMANY

Vehicles for Headquarters Commandant Central Army Group (NATO). (Further Information.) E.S.B. 22789/64.

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:
Laboratory Apparatus. October 21. E.S.B. 28051/64.
Films and Photo Paper. October 25. E.S.B. 28050/64.*
Veterinary Equipment. October 24. E.S.B. 28054/64.*
Chemicals. October 29. E.S.B. 28337/64.*

INDIA

C.S. Wire Rope for Southern Railway, Madras. November 20. E.S.B. 28023/64.
Cable Terminal Boxes for Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, Calcutta. November 24. E.S.B. 28069/64.
Cement Plant for Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27375/64.*
Crane for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. November 10. E.S.B. 28353/64.
Dam Construction for Public Works Dept., Government of Gujarat. November 19. E.S.B. 28344/64.
Equipment for Mechanization of Marshalling Yards for South Eastern Railway, Calcutta. January 31, 1965. E.S.B. 28070/64.
Fire Engine for Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. October 21. E.S.B. 28037/64.*
Steel for Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. November 20. E.S.B. 28343/64.
Steel Tape for Hindustan Cables Ltd. October 22. E.S.B. 28067/64.*
Water Level Indicator for Assam State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26909/64.*
Wheel Centre and Tyres, Axles for Integral Coach Factory. November 16. E.S.B. 28341/64.
Durgapur Steel Plant:
Power Distribution. December 15. E.S.B. 26327/64.*
Inter-Connecting Services. December 17. E.S.B. 26328/64.*
Madras State Electricity Board:
Constructional Project. November 11. E.S.B. 28369/64.
Water Circulating System. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 24. E.S.B. 20591/64.*
U.P. Irrigation Department:
Crane. October 31. E.S.B. 28377/64.*
Crane. December 31. E.S.B. 28375/64.
Dam Equipment. October 30. E.S.B. 28376/64.*
Dam Gates. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24022/64.*
Dam Gates. November 30. E.S.B. 28376/64.
Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking:
Scientific Instruments. October 26. E.S.B. 28033/64.*
Valves and Traps. October 23. E.S.B. 28032/64.*
Highways Research Station, Madras:
Laboratory Equipment. October 21. E.S.B. 28373/64.*
Laboratory Apparatus. October 21. E.S.B. 28373/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. October 21. E.S.B. 28374/64.*
Atomic Energy Establishment:
Gas Cylinders. October 26. E.S.B. 28064/64.
S.S. Sheets. November 20. E.S.B. 28065/64.
Steel Pipes. November 24. E.S.B. 28066/64.
Steel Sheets. October 23. E.S.B. 26950/64.
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.:
Distribution Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 28. E.S.B. 25123/64.*
Radar Equipment. November 12. E.S.B. 28348/64.*
Testing Equipment. November 25. E.S.B. 27130/64.*
Intercommunication System. November 9. E.S.B. 28346/64.*
Deck Auxiliaries. Closing date postponed to October 21. E.S.B. 25122/64.*
Anchor and Chain. November 23. E.S.B. 27131/64.*
Supplies and Disposals Directorate:
Hoist Block. November 12. E.S.B. 28342/64.*
Locomotive Parts. October 22. E.S.B. 28319/64.
Railway Transport Equipment. October 22. E.S.B. 28360/64.*
Machine Tool. November 18. E.S.B. 28361/64.*
Vacuum Cleaners. December 9. E.S.B. 28351/64.*
Brazing Machine. November 3. E.S.B. 28363/64.*

IRAN

Canning Machinery and Equipment for Industrial and Mining Companies. November 7. E.S.B. 28314/64.*
Tehran Electricity Authority:
Cables. November 7. E.S.B. 28060/64.*
Electrode Wire. November 10. E.S.B. 28072/64.*
Pipes and Steel Sheets. November 14. E.S.B. 28073/64.*

IRAQ

Chemicals for General Drugs and Chemicals Imports and Distribution Co. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28093/64.*
R.S. Ground Equipment for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26993/64.*
Adaptors (Drum Closures) for Government Oil Refineries Administration. (Further Information.) October 24. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27794/64.*
Mechanical Tools for Administration of Distribution of Oil Products. (Further Information.) October 21. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26385/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Diesel Alternator Sets. November 10. E.S.B. 28080/64.
Construction of Al-Nasir Water Supply Scheme. December 15. E.S.B. 28097/64.
Water Supply Scheme. December 15. E.S.B. 28096/64.
Ministry of Defence:
Cooking Pots. (Further Information.) October 29. E.S.B. 27796/64.*
Batteries. (Further Information.) November 15. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27789/64.*
Printing Machinery. (Further Information.) November 15. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27790/64*.
Musical Instruments. November 18. E.S.B. 27792/64.*

KENYA

Road Studs for City Council of Nairobi. November 2. E.S.B. 28085/64.*

KOREA

Roller Mill; Mixer; Laboratory Equipment for Office of Supply. October 27. E.S.B. 28024/64/D.L.F.*

LEBANON

Telephone Cables for Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. October 27. E.S.B. 28379/64.*

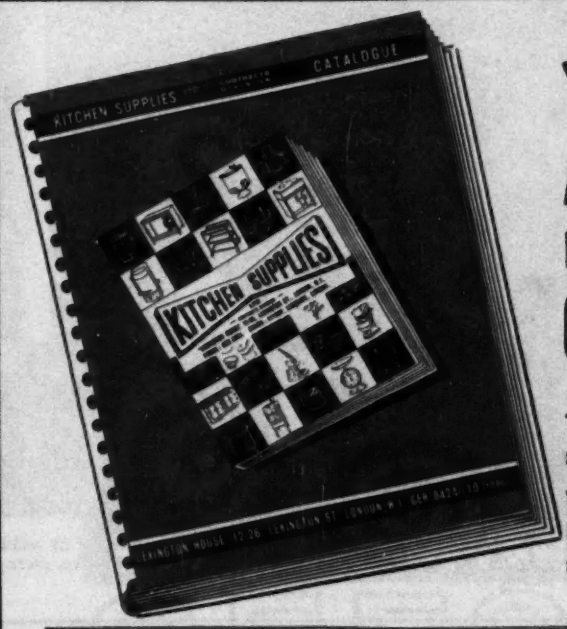
MALAYSIA

Coastal Reclamation for Singapore Housing and Development Board. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 27859/64.
Pumping Machinery for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) November 13. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27781/64.*
Television Equipment for Singapore Polytechnic Departments of Engineering. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27511/64.*
The Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur:
Inspection Lamps. October 30. E.S.B. 28359/64.*
Winches and Accessories. October 30. E.S.B. 28358/64.*

NETHERLANDS

Constructional Project for Directorate General of Waterways. November 4. E.S.B. 28399/64.

(*Continued on next page*)



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NEW ZEALAND

Microwave Relay Equipment for New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. (Further information.) October 27. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25680/64.*
Nickel Cadmium Batteries for New Zealand Railways. November 4. E.S.B. 28075/64.*
Switchgear for Franklin Electric Power Board. November 10. E.S.B. 28368/64.*
Textiles for Ministry of Works. November 4. E.S.B. 28362/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Physiotherapy Equipment for Natal Provincial Administration. October 21. E.S.B. 28302/64.*
Cape Provincial Administration:
Crayons. October 10. E.S.B. 28082/64.*
Cotton Fabric. October 25. E.S.B. 28081/64.*
Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Balances. October 23. E.S.B. 28336/64.*
Microscopes. October 23. E.S.B. 28335/64.*
South African Railways:
Buses. October 23. E.S.B. 28079/64.*
Sodium Aluminate. October 23. E.S.B. 28080/64.*
Steam Cleaners. November 13. E.S.B. 28365/64.*
State Tender Board, Pretoria:
Cylindrical Grinders. October 21. E.S.B. 28305/64.*
Rockdrills and Paving Breakers. October 22. E.S.B. 28306/64.*
Cable Trailers. October 21. E.S.B. 28304/64.*
Locomotive. October 21. E.S.B. 28310/64.*
Monorail Equipment. October 22. E.S.B. 28307/64.*
Voltage Indicator. October 21. E.S.B. 28311/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. October 22. E.S.B. 28312/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mattocks for Government Tender Board. October 22. E.S.B. 28027/64.*
Rhodesia Railways:
Manganese Rail. November 12. E.S.B. 28029/64.*
Fishbolts and Nuts. November 12. E.S.B. 28030/64.*
Fishbolt Washers. November 12. E.S.B. 28031/64.*

SPAIN

Construction of Vehicles for the Ministry of Public Works. November 21. E.S.B. 28308/64.
Radioactivity Detectors for Direccion General de Proteccion Civil. November 17. E.S.B. 28502/64.
Fire Extinguishers for Ministerio del Aire. (Further information.) October 26. E.S.B. 27706/64.

SUDAN

Pumps for Sudan Gezira Board. November 9. E.S.B. 28388/64.*

TANGANYIKA

Medicinal Mineral Oils for Central Tender Board. October 23. E.S.B. 28046/64.*

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Electricity Commission:
Line Fuse Connectors. November 23. E.S.B. 27751/64.*
Line Fuse Connectors. November 23. E.S.B. 27752/64.*

TUNISIA

Hospital Equipment for Pharmacie Central de Tunisie. November 1. E.S.B. 28086/64.*

TURKEY

Saw Sharpening Machine for Amarli Nebati Yag Fabrikasi. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28025/64/D.L.P.
Vehicles Contractors' Plant for Ministry of Agriculture. October 26. E.S.B. 28395/64.*
Workshop Equipment for Profilo Demir Fabrikasi Adi Kom. Sti. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28316/64/D.L.P.
Turkish Maritime Bank:
Oil Cooler Tubes. October 26. E.S.B. 28322/64.*
Ships Telegraph. October 26. E.S.B. 28321/64.*

URUGUAY

Telephone Extension Project for U.T.E. Telephone Exchange. November 10. E.S.B. 23234/64.*

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for carpet layers' tools; paper felt underlay. (E.S.B. 28422/64.)
Agency inquiry for barometers; clocks and movements; dressing table sets; scales; watch bands. (E.S.B. 24141/64.)
Inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 28479/64.)
Inquiry for fishing and trawling equipment. (E.S.B. 27680/64.)
Inquiry for consumer goods. (E.S.B. 27809/64.)
Inquiry for floor coverings. (E.S.B. 27836/64.)
Manufacture under licence — truss and purlin system. (E.S.B. 28300/64.)
Manufacture under licence – aluminium products. (E.S.B 28444/64.

Bahamas
Agency inquiry for paint. (E.S.B. 26091/64.)
Agency inquiry for dry batteries. (E.S.B. 28158/64.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for furniture; giftware; leather goods. (E.S.B. 28119/64.)

Bermuda
Inquiry for dry cleaning materials. (E.S.B. 28291/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for building products, heating and plumbing items. (E.S.B. 28424/64.)
Agency inquiry for giftware; supplies for the tile industry; tiles. (E.S.B. 27861/64.)
Inquiry for automobile headlamp units. (E.S.B. 27668/64.)
Market report on antibiotics. (E.S.B. 21544/64.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for construction equipment. (E.S.B. 28091/64.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for soldering wires manufacturing machinery. (E.S.B. 28173/64.)
Inquiry for liquor; whisky. (E.S.B. 27976/64.)

Ethiopia
Inquiry for laundry plant and building. (E.S.B. 27908/64).

Finland
Agency inquiry for bathroom fittings; pipes; plumbing supplies. (E.S.B. 27992/64.)
Inquiry for horticultural equipment; pumps. (E.S.B. 27907/64.)
Inquiry for grinding wheels; sanding discs. (E.S.B. 27226/64.

France
Agency inquiry for pneumatic tool controls. (E.S.B. 27807/64.)
Agency inquiry for inflatable boats. (E.S.B. 28227/64.)
Inquiry for pressure valves. (E.S.B. 28459/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Manufacture under licence – packaging machinery (E.S.B. 28603/64.)

Hong Kong
Inquiry for rolling mill; dies. (E.S.B. 27902/64.)

India
Inquiry for materials handling equipment. (E.S.B. 27672/64.)

Iran
Inquiry for resins; sewage treatment plant; water treatment equipment. (E.S.B. 28252/64.)

In spite of intensive competition, BTR Industries Ltd., London, have obtained an order for 2½ miles of Pluvicor fire-resistant conveyor belting for the Saskatoon mine of the Potash Co. of America. Here the consignment is being packed for shipment.

For: ACCURACY, EFFICIENCY and SPEED in TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL and GENERAL
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Contact SPANIMEX TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS
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Iraq
Inquiry for laboratory. (E.S.B. 28073/64.)
Inquiry for machinery for making asbestos cement pipes. (E.S.B. 27971/64.)
Inquiry for fertilizers. (E.S.B. 28094/64.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for office machines. (E.S.B. 21680/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical appliances and accessories; television sets and tape recorders. (E.S.B. 27694/64.)
Agency inquiry for heating elements. (E.S.B. 27916/64.)
Agency inquiry for musical instruments. (E.S.B. 28126/64.)
Agency inquiry for pneumatic pruning tools; engines; gear pullers. (E.S.B. 20991/64.)
Inquiry for industrial instruments; heat exchangers; stainless steel valves. (E.S.B. 27890/64.)
Market report on construction equipment. (E.S.B. 21465/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for diesel generators; paper; printing machines; leather; suitings. (E.S.B. 27922/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical components and supplies. (E.S.B. 27929/64.)

Ivory Coast
Agency inquiry for office machinery and supplies; printing machinery. (E.S.B. 28136/64.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances. (E.S.B. 28601/64.)

Japan
Inquiry for construction machinery. (E.S.B. 28102/64.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 27968/64.)

Malawi (Nyasaland)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods; furniture; hardware. (E.S.B. 28236/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for brushes; electrical appliances; glass and porcelain ware; plastics goods. (E.S.B. 27806/64.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 27854/64.)
Inquiry for tobaccobery. (E.S.B. 28215/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for automobile components and spare parts; machinery and plant – further information. (E.S.B. 26540/64.)

Portugal
Inquiry for sulphuric acid plant. (E.S.B. 27892/64.)
Agency inquiry for gasometer micro-metelson. (E.S.B. 27865/64.)
Inquiry in respect of fish processing factory. (E.S.B. 28219/64.)
Inquiry for liquid oxygen and acetylene factory. (E.S.B. 27882/64.)
Inquiry for plastics. (E.S.B. 23542/64.)
Inquiry for fish processing factory. (E.S.B. 27810/64.)
Inquiry for production of tomato concentrate. (E.S.B. 27978/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 27934/64.)
Inquiry for building materials; chemicals; foodstuffs; hardware; raw materials for the footwear manufacturing trade. (E.S.B. 28156/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Inquiry for shirts. (E.S.B. 22027/64.)
Inquiry for vehicle spares machinery; machine tools; rapid freezing unit. (E.S.B. 27994/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for air compressors. (E.S.B. 27878/64.)
Agency inquiry for construction equipment; highway equipment. (E.S.B. 27645/64.)
Agency air conditioning equipment. (E.S.B. 28224/64.)
Agency inquiry for automobile accessories. (E.S.B. 27406/64.)
Inquiry for candle fits. (E.S.B. 27970/64.)
Inquiry for aluminium rolling mill. (E.S.B. 28256/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for household equipment; tanks and fittings; technical novelties. (E.S.B. 17272/64.)
Agency inquiry for building materials; hardware; pressure hoses and couplings. (E.S.B. 27965/64.)
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical chemicals. (E.S.B. 20753/64.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools and specialities. (E.S.B. 28229/64.)
Inquiry for automotive parts. (E.S.B. 28144/64.)
Inquiry for chamois leather. (E.S.B. 27946/64.)
Inquiry for industrial valves. (E.S.B. 28250/64.)
Manufacture under licence – foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 28410/64.)

Trinidad
Inquiry for electrical switches and wiring devices. (E.S.B. 27445/64.)

Tunisia
Inquiry for clothing factory. (E.S.B. 27477/64.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for citric acid. (E.S.B. 25258/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for stationery. (E.S.B. 28192/64.)
Inquiry for vehicle hardware. (E.S.B. 27901/64.)
Inquiry for marine hardware. (E.S.B. 27887/64.)
Inquiry for copper ingot and tubing. (E.S.B. 28468/64.)
Inquiry for fabrics. (E.S.B. 27973/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electronic products. (E.S.B. 28122/64.)

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Head Office: Geest Industries Ltd., Spalding, Lincs.
Tel: Spalding 3901. Grams: Geest. Telex, Spalding. Telex 3235.
Port Offices: No.2 Dock, Barry, Glamorgan. Tel: Barry 4121. Telex 49428.
Preston, Lancs. Tel: Preston 29261

Agents: Killick, Martin & Company Ltd., Dunster House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. Tel: Mincing Lane 2100. Telex 28494 • Killick, Martin (Southampton) Ltd., Havelock Chambers, Queens Terrace, Southampton. Tel: 29041. Telex 47033. • A. H. Seale & Company Limited, St. Martin House, Bull Ring Birmingham 5. Telephone: Midland 9951

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.

Bubble chamber window

A bubble chamber window, believed to be the largest piece of optical glass in the world, is being made for CERN, the International Nuclear Research Establishment in Geneva. The order was placed with Grubb Parsons & Co. Ltd. Newcastle-upon-Tyne by J. G. Schott and Gen at Mainz.

Greek marine installations

John Mowlem & Co. Ltd., London, have been awarded a £250,000 contract by Esso Pappas Industrial Co. Inc., for the construction of marine installations at Thessaloniki, Greece.

Machine tool orders from India

Against world wide competition, an order worth over £100,000 has been won by H. W. Kearns & Co. Ltd., Altrincham, for supplying six horizontal surfacing, boring and milling machines to the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, India.

Aer Lingus orders flight recorders

Aer Lingus, Irish International Airlines, have placed an order with Plessey Co. Ltd., Ilford, for automatic flight-information recorders to be installed in its BAC One-Eleven airliners.

A home for Eurocontrol

Terrapin Ltd., London, have received a £11,500 order from Eurocontrol for 21 prefabricated building units to be erected at Bretigny near Paris.

Generators for Venezuela

The Braby of Britain Group, London, have received a £100,000 order for generators to power a communications system being built in Venezuela for Automatic Electric de Venezuela CA.

Painting Spanish scooters

Drysys Equipment Ltd., London, of the Carrier Engineering Group, have been awarded a contract for the supply of a motor cycle and scooter painting plant for the Spanish company of Permanyer S.A.

Car alarms for Teheran

Thief Deterrents Ltd., Cardiff, have sold 200 car alarms to A.A. Baghoumian of Teheran and they will also be sending burglar alarms for shops and safes.

Tug for Colombo

Crossley Brothers Ltd., Manchester, have received a £11,000 order to supply the main propulsion machinery for a 60ft. tug to be built by Thames Launch Works and operated by the Colombo Port Commission, Ceylon.

Repeat orders for steam turbines

An order for three 200MW steam turbines and turbo-generators worth £6 million has been received by C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from the Electricity Supply Commission in Johannesburg, South Africa.

More power for Sudan

English Electric Co. Ltd., London have received a £1,200,000 order from the Central Electricity and Water Administration of the Republic of the Sudan for the extension of the Burri Power Station at Khartoum.

Canadian smelter contract

The contract for the engineering of the charge preparation and ISP furnace areas of the lead/zinc smelter for East Coast Smelting & Chemical Corp., in New Brunswick, has been awarded to the Power-Gas Corporation Ltd., a member of Davy-Ashmore Group, Sheffield. The contract was placed by Singmaster & Breyer of New York on behalf of Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Turbines for Nigeria

English Electric Co. Ltd., London, have been awarded the contract for the first four turbines for the Kainji Development in Nigeria. The order was won against foreign competition and the turbines will be among the largest in the world.

India buys a computer

An order for a National Elliott 803 computer has been placed by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, New Delhi, for use in the Telecommunications Research Centre.

Sawmill for Turkey

Stenner Ltd., Tiverton, have received their first order from Turkey – it is valued at £5,500 placed on behalf of the Turkish Government for two transportable log bandsaws.

Second plane for Krupp

A second twin jet business aircraft, the HS 125 powered by two Bristol Siddeley Viper engines and manufactured by Hawker Siddeley Ltd., London, has been ordered by Fried. Krupp, the West German engineering and shipbuilding group.

Air-conditioned mill

Drysys Equipment Ltd., London, have been appointed consulting engineers and contractors for an air-conditioning and heating system for the mill being built at Amman for Jordan Worsted Mills Co. Ltd.

Marine alternator sets

English Electric Co. Ltd., London, are to supply three 6 CSRKM six cylinder diesel engines and 450 kW alternator sets for the bulk ore carrier being built in Australia for Broken Hill Pty. Ltd., Whyalla.

Telerecording equipment for France

The sale of a 16 mm. film recording channel to Redioffusion Television Francaise has been completed by the Marconi Co. Ltd., Chelmsford.

Pakistan cranes

The Chittagong Port Trust, East Pakistan, have placed a repeat order with British Crane and Excavator Corp. Ltd., Sunderland, for one Coles Ranger self-propelled crane for cargo handling. The corporation have also supplied eight Coles Argus mobile cranes to the East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority.

Chemical control computers

Elliott-Automation Ltd., London, have received three orders for ARCH industrial computing systems for use in chemical control; they include two ARCH 1000 for two ethylene plants which Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd. are supplying to USSR, an ARCH 1000 for Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik of Germany, and an ARCH 8000 for Bratislava in Czechoslovakia for chemical plant control.

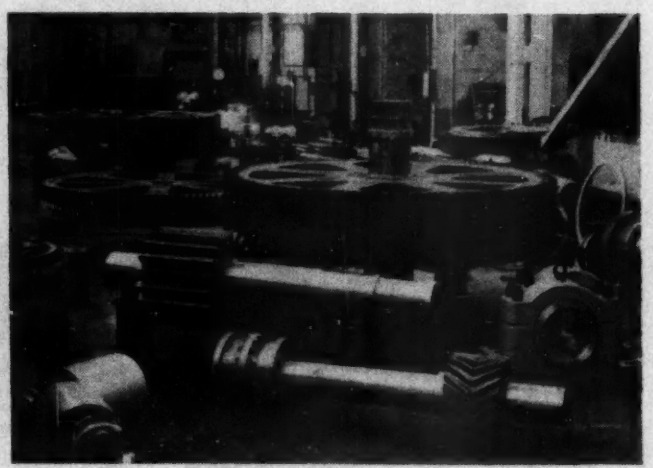
Pit props for Hungarian mines

W. E. & F. Dobson Ltd., Nottingham, have received an initial order from Hungary for 66 self-advancing supports for use in Hungarian coalmines. With the equipment will go some of Dobson's hydraulic pit props.

More trucks for Libyan oilfields

Twelve Militant six-wheel drive chassis have been ordered by Automobile Trading Co. Ltd., Tripoli, from AEC Ltd., London.

Tersons have granted a licence to SIECO, Lausanne, Switzerland, giving them extensive territorial rights to use the Tersons Method of Prefabricated Construction for multi-storey structures throughout the world with the exception of the UK, Eire and Japan. Here, Mr. Carl Lucas (left), chairman of SIECO, and Mr. W. L. Marchant, managing director of Tersons, are seen signing the agreement.



Part of a rush order of power transmission equipment in the final stages of fitting by Crofts (Engineers) Ltd., Bradford. The order was received, with less than one week's notice, from a leading sugar mill in Mexico.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

NEW ZEALAND

Review of former tariff concessions

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced that approvals for entry of fabrics under Item 180(8)(a) of the former Tariff – Textile piecegoods, woven, containing in any proportion man-made discontinuous fibres (e.g. staple fibres) but not containing wool or hair, and weighing not less than 6 ozs. per square yard, whether plain, hemmed, whipped or similarly worked, as approved by the Minister of Customs – are cancelled with effect from December 31, 1964. Although the existing Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision was made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1964. The concessionary date was subsequently extended until June 30, 1965 under Section 7 of the Customs Acts Amendment Act, 1963.

Anyone desiring the re-admission of fabrics, at the concessionary rates of duty under Part II, reference 11.0 of the Tariff now in force (British Preferential – Free, General – 15 per cent) should apply in writing to the local New Zealand Collector of Customs. The date of the previous approval should be quoted on applications and a sample of the fabric attached.

It is suggested that any British manufacturers whose products were approved for entry under Item 180(8)(a) should ensure that their New Zealand agents have applied for a continuation of the concessionary rates.

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Business Economy

(Dept. A/92), 156 Strand, London W.C.2, TEM 8377/2294; and 19 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3, CAL 1167.

Revocation of some tariff concessions for machinery

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission of certain machinery at concessionary rates of duty under Item 352 of the former Tariff (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 12, 1963, *et seq*).

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked with effect from October 1, 1964. This list comprises items covered by the notices published in the *Board of Trade Journals*, of July 26, 1963 (page 227); August 16, 1963 (page 372); August 30, 1963 (page 478); September 13, 1963 (page 598); October 4, 1963 (page 772); November 8, 1963 (page 1050); November 22, 1963 (page 1183); January 31, 1964 (page 240); March 6, 1964 (page 540); March 20, 1964 (page 644); April 17, 1964 (page 878) and May 15, 1964 (page 1098).

Details of the items concerned together with the substantive tariff rates in force from October 1, 1964, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone requiring further information about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given in page vi of April 24 issue.

With AUSTRALIA in view as a market

...you may need information on one or more of the following

* EXPORT CREDITS
* EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
* COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
* MARKET RESEARCH
* TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Facts and figures on Trade and Commerce in Australia are available from the Manager at 55 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3.

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AUSTRALIA

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on September 17, 1964. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods		Former Duties			New Duties		
			British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
161	(A) Agricultural, horticultural and viticultural machinery and implements, n.e.i.; cane loaders, cane unloaders and cane harvesters; channel-making graders; garden and field rollers; garden hose reels; [horse road rollers and machines]; lawn sweepers; road scoops and scrapers; scoops, n.e.i.; stump extractors; fibre scutching machines; milking machines; potato raisers or diggers; potato sorters; root cutters, pulpers and graters; straw stackers; sub-surface packers.							
174	Machines, machine tools, etc.:							
	[(x) Other machines and appliances, viz.:							
	(60) Pulley blocks, gear, lever operated]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new item 176 (Z) (3))		
	[(93) Engines, exceeding 100 horse power, designed for the use of coal gas or producer gas, including the first set of spare parts imported with and for use with such engines]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new item 178 (B) (5))		
176	(Z) Chain hoists and chain pulley blocks:							
	[(1) Spur gear]	*ad val.*	20%	35%	40%	27½% (Under new item 176 (Z) (1) (b) and (Z) (2))	45%	50%
		ad val.				Free (Under new item 176 (Z) (3))	7½%	7½%
	[(2) Other]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new item 176 (Z) (3))		
		ad val.				15% (Under new item 176 (Z) (1) (a))	25%	30%
	(1) *Manually operated:*							
	(*a*) *Of the lever type*	*ad val.*	Free (Under former item 176 (Z) (2))	7½%	7½%	15%	25%	30%
	(*b*) *Other, of the spur gear type*	*ad val.*	20% (Under former item 176 (Z) (1))	35%	40%	27½%	45%	50%
	(2) *Electrically powered, of the spur gear type*	*ad val.*	20% (Under former item 176 (Z) (1))	35%	40%	27½%	45%	50%
	(3) *Other*	*ad val.*	No change (Under former items 176 (Z) (2) and 174 (X) (60))			Free	7½%	7½%
		ad val.	20% (Under former item 176 (Z) (1))	35%	40%			
177	[(A) (3) Road rollers, n.e.i., including scarifier attachments]	*ad val.*	17½%	32½% Primage duty	42½%	27½% (Under new items 177 (A) (3) and (4))	42½%	50%
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(A) (3) *Mechanically propelled road rollers*	*ad val.*	17½%	32½% Primage duty	42½%	27½%	42½%	50%
		ad val.	5% (Under former item 177 (A) (3))	10%	10%			
	(4) *Road rollers designed to be pushed or towed*	*ad val.*	17½%	32½%) Primage duty	42½%	27½%	42½%	50%
		ad val.	5% (Under former item 177 (A) (3))	10%	10%			
		ad val.	5%	27½% Primage duty	27½%			
			5% (Under former item 161 (A))	10%	10%			
	(B) Tractor and tractor parts:							
	(3) Tractors for use in the manufacture of, or incorporation in, road rollers, not covered by paragraph (2)	*ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%	27½%	42½%	50%
178	Motive power machinery and appliances (except electric), viz.:							
	(B) Internal combustion piston engines:							
	[(1) Marine, including reversing gear and reduction gear imported therewith and for use therewith:							
	(a) Not exceeding 40 brake horse power	*ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%	No change (Under new item 178 (B) (5))		
	(b) Other	*ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%	No change in duties. Reduction now applicable to engines in excess of 60 b.h.p. (Under new item 178 (B) (5))		
	Subject to a reduction in the rate of duty of 2·5 for each brake horse power in excess of 40 brake horse power with minimum of]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	12½%			
	(1) *Outboard motor units comprising essentially engine, transmission shaft and propeller*	*ad val.*	25%	42½% reducing to	52½%	15%	37½%	37½%
		ad val.	Free (Under former item 178 (B) (1) (a) and (b))	7½%	12½%			
	[(3) Tractor engines							
	(a) For use in road rollers	*ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%	25%	42½% reducing to	52½%
		ad val.				Free (Under new item 178 (B) (5))	7½%	12½%
	(b) Other as prescribed by Departmental By-laws]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new item 178 (B) (3))		
	[(4) Motor cycle engines; motor vehicle engines, not covered by paragraph (2)]	*ad val.*	27½%	45%	57½%	No change (Under new item 178 (B) (4))		
		ad val.				25%	42½% reducing to	52½%
		ad val.				Free (Under new item 178 (B) (5))	7½%	12½%
	[(5) Other							
	(a) Not exceeding 60 brake horse power	*ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%	No change (Under new item 178 (B) (5))		
	(b) Other	*ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%			
	Subject to a reduction in the rate of duty of 2·5 for each brake horse-power in excess of 60 brake horse power, with minimum of]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	12½%			
	(3) *Engines for use in tractors, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws*	*ad val.*	No change (Under former item 178 (B) (3) (b))			Free	7½%	7½%

(*Continued on page 827*)

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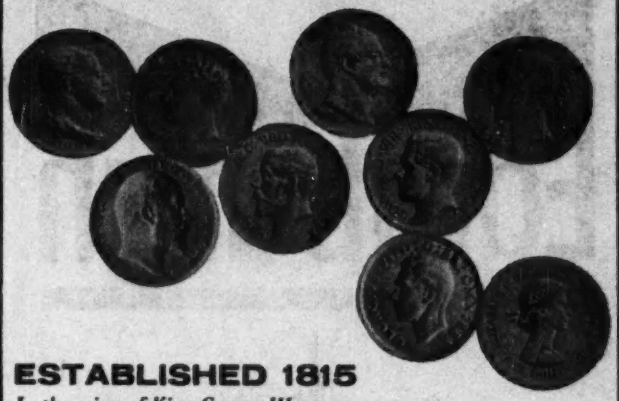

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(4) *Air cooled petrol engines not exceeding 10 brake horse power not covered by paragraph (2)* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former item 178 (B) (4))		27½%	45%	57½%
	(5) *Other, including engines for outboard motor units* . . . . . *ad val.*		Various (Under former items 174 (X) (93); 178 (B) (1) (a) and (b); (B) (3) (a); (B) (4); (B) (5) (a) and (b))		25%	42½%	52½%
	Subject to a reduction in the rate of 2·5 for each brake horse power in excess of 60 brake horse power, with minimum of. . . . . . *ad val.*				Free	7½%	12½%
	(c) Parts for internal combustion piston engines, etc.:						
	(2) Carburettors:						
	[(c) To use with motor vehicle engines covered by item 178 (B) (4)] . *ad val.*	27½%	40%	52½%		No change (Under new item 178 (C) (2) (c))	
	(c) For use with motor vehicle engines covered by item 178 (B) (5). . *ad val.*		No change (Under former item 178 (C) (2) (c))		27½%	40%	52½%
	[(3) For tractor engines]:						
	(3) For engines for use in tractors.						
	[(d) Parts, n.e.i., for use in road rollers] . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%		Various (Under new item 178 (C) (6))	
	[(6) Parts, n.e.i., for engines covered by item 178 (B) (5), not being parts commercially usable with engines covered by item 178 (B) (4):						
	(a) Commercially usable only with engines exceeding 60 brake horse-power: To be dutiable at the rate applicable to the lowest powered engine with which commercially usable.						
	(b) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%			
	[(7) Parts, n.e.i., for marine engines covered by item 178 (B) (1), not being parts commercially usable with engines covered by item 178 (B)) 4) or (5):						
	(a) Commercially usable only with engines exceeding 40 brake horse power: To be dutiable at the rate applicable to the lowest powered engine with which commercially usable.						
	(b) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%			
	(6) *Parts, n.e.i.*		Various				
	To be dutiable at the rate applicable to the lowest powered engine with which commercially usable		(Under former items 178 (C) (3) (d); (C) (6) (a) and (b); (C) (7) (a) and (b))				
179	Electrical machines and appliances.						
	New paragraph:						
	(D) (5) Static power supplies . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former item 180 (F))		17½%	42½% Primage duty	42½%
	ad val.				Ex	5%	10%
303	[(A) Wood, all articles made of, n.e.i., whether partly or wholly finished; bellows; wood sashes and wood frames, for windows; window screens; walking sticks; hods; mallets; rakes principally of wood; grain shovels principally of wood; mitre boxes; wood split pulleys; wood bungs; rules, n.e.i., rulers, parallel rulers, set and T squares, and protractors, when partly or wholly of wood, except when imported in sets of drawing or mathematical instruments; washboards; knife boards].						
	(A) Wood, all articles made of, n.e.i., whether partly or wholly finished; bellows; wood sashes and wood frames, for windows; window screens; walking sticks; hods; mallets; rakes principally of wood; grain shovels principally of wood; mitre boxes; wood split pulleys; wood bungs; rules; n.e.i., rulers, parallel rulers and T squares, when partly or wholly of wood, except when imported in sets of drawing or mathematical instruments; washboards; knife boards.						
418	Scientific instruments and apparatus:						
	(C) (1) Barographs, barometers and barometer movements; calorimeters; cathetometers; dividing engines for graduating bars, tubes and circles, kymographs and time markers; hygrometers; microtomes; spherometers; microscopical, mineralogical and blowpipe cabinets (fitted); viscometers; vacuum ovens for laboratories [drawing, mathematical and surveying instruments, n.e.i., but not including tripods].						
	New paragraph:						
	(3) Surveying instruments, n.e.i., but not including tripods . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former item 418 (C) (1))		Free	7½%	7½%
432	*New paragraph.*						
	Drawing, marking out and mathematical calculating instruments and measuring instruments, viz.:						
	(A) (1) *Compasses* . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	17½%	40%	50%
	(2) *Dividers* . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	10% (Under former item 303 (A))	10%	17½%	40%	50%
	(3) *Set squares* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	40% Primage duty	45%	17½%	40%	50%
	(4) *Adjustable squares* . . . . . *ad val.*	Ex	5% (Under former item 340 (C))	10%	17½%	40%	50%
	(5) *Drawing curves* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½% (Under former item 418 (C) (1))	7½%	17½%	40%	50%
	(6) *Protractors* . . . . . *ad val.*				17½%	40%	50%
	(B) *N.E.I., being scientific (precision) instruments* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former item 418 (C) (1))		Free	7½%	7½%
	New paragraph.						
433	*Sets of drawing, marking-out and measuring instruments, the essential nature of which is derived from goods named in item 432 (A)* . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	17½%	40%	50%
	ad val.	5%	10% (Under former item 303 (A))	10%			
	ad val.	17½%	40% Primage duty	45%			
	ad val.	Ex	5% (Under former item 340 (C))	10%			
	ad val.	Free	7½% (Under former item 418 (C) (1))	7½%			
481	[TEXTILE GOODS, viz.: EMBROIDERY including applique work, obtained by working with embroidering threads, beads, sequins, yarns, braids, or any other materials, on a pre-existing ground of lace, knitted, crocheted, woven, felted, bonded, or other textile fabrics, in order to produce an ornamental effect on that ground, in the piece or otherwise (e.g., in strips or in motifs), but not including goods which, but for this item, would be covered by item 110 or 410:						
	(A) Without visible background, including guipure lace . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	17½%	17½%		No change (Under new items 481 (A) and (B))	
	(B) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%			
	Textile goods, viz.: Embroidery, including sewn applique work, in the piece or in strips (but not including made-up goods or needlework tapestries) or in motifs:						
	(A) When without visible background . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former items 418 (A) and (B))		5%	17½%	17½%
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*				10%	17½%	17½%

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INDONESIA

State trading enterprises

IT HAS BEEN reported that the Indonesian Government has recently dissolved the State trading enterprises known as Bhaktis. The nine former import and export concerns:

Tri Bhakti, Djaya Bhakti, Aneka Bhakti, Budi Bhakti, Fadjar Bhakti, Marga Bhakti, Tulus Bhakti, Sinar Bhakti, and Sedjati Bhakti

have now been merged into six 'Niagas', the precise functions of which have not yet been defined. From the information at present available, it looks as though the position is as follows. Four of the new 'Niagas' will operate in the field of imports. They are:

1. Atma Niaga
2. Aneka Niaga
3. Dharma Niaga } Construction Supplies, Technical
4. Pembangunan Niaga } Articles, Factory Units.

The other two will be concerned with exports and the accumulation of agricultural produce and smallholders' products. They will probably also control the inter-insular trade in sugar, soya beans, etc. They will be called:

5. Pantja Niaga
6. Setia Niaga

Each of these Niagas will have a managing board consisting of a President Director and three directors appointed for a period of five years. They will come under the responsibility of the Ministry of Trade.

All inquiries relating to this report should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 3428/62.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

FROM telegraphic advice received from the First Secretary (Commercial) at Pretoria on September 25, it was reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 2, that an application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff for an increase in duty on sparking plug insulators had been received.

In addition to the application above, Customs Tariff Application List No. 379, published as Government Notice No. 699 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of September 25, contained two further applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff. For the withdrawal of rebate facilities on

1. Sparking plug insulators provided for under rebate item 656, and
2. Knitted textile fabric provided for under rebate item 500 (3) for the manufacture of waistbanding, cut bindings and collar and cuff interlinings.

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African Board of Trade and Industries they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting references 1. CRE 13119/64 and 2. CRE 13120/64.

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION List 380, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of October 2, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received applications affecting the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

for an increase in duty on:

(1) Scarves and stoles from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 cents per piece whichever duty is the greater
(2) Chloramphenicol and its esters, in any form, from free of duty to 60 Rand per kilo less 50 per cent of the free on board price.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade

organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 13158/64; (2) CRE 13159/64.

SIERRA LEONE

Amendment to customs tariff

THE SIERRA LEONE Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 6) Order 1964, published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated September 24, amends with effect from September 9, the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 4, 1964, page 540) as follows:

First Schedule – Import Duties

Item	Goods	Unit	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
3	Apparel:			
	(a) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers and shirts.	Doz.	Le 2·10 or 28½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.	Le 2·40 or 32½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.
	(b) Singlets, chemises, undervests and similar garments.	Doz.	Le 0·75 or 28½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.	Le 0·90 or 32½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.
4	Asphalt:			
	(a) Pitch	100 lb.	Le 0·21	Le 0·42
	(b) Tar	100 Imp. Gal.	Le 1·67	Le 2·50
14C	Footwear – Plastic sandals	Doz. pairs	Le 2·10 or 28½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.	Le 2·40 or 32½% *ad val.* whichever is the higher.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Amendments to the Import Tariff

THE *Boletim Oficiel de Mocambique*, 1st Series No. 30, of July 25, publishes Legislative Decree No. 2506, which authorizes the insertions of the following notes into the Import Tariff which was approved by Legislative Decree No. 2484 of June 1, 1964:

(a) Under Heading 73.11:
Angles, shapes and sections falling under sub-headings 73.11.03, 73.11.04 and 73.11.05 shall be liable to a rate of $60 per kilo so long as the industry established in the Province is not able to produce or the quantities do not satisfy the needs of consumption.

(b) Under Heading 73.14:
Wire falling under sub-headings 73.14.02 and 73.14.03 shall be liable to a rate of $160 per ton (gross weight) so long as the industry established in the Province does not produce or the quantities do not meet the needs of consumption.

Wire falling under sub-heading 73.14.05, when the respective cross-section is of a shape which the industry established in the Province does not manufacture or for which there is no equivalent, shall be liable to a rate of $160 per ton (gross weight).

(c) Under sub-Heading 84.36.02:
Machines and apparatus for preparing natural textile materials and short fibres of man-made textile materials, intended for spinning, shall be liable to a rate of 2·5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(d) Under sub-Headings 84.59.03 and 84.59.04:
Hydraulic presses for baling textile materials shall be liable to a rate of 2·5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(e) Under Heading 87.01:
Tractors, including tractors with winches and walking tractors, shall be liable to a rate of 1 per cent *ad valorem* as soon as a report is received from the Highways Council that they shall not be registered for movement on public highways.

(f) Under Heading 87.06:
They are liable to a rate of 1 per cent *ad valorem*:

1. When intended for vehicles included in the note to Heading 87.01 and recognized as solely or mainly for use in vehicles of this kind;

2. When imported by farmers or farmers' associations, through the formalities referred to in Article 15 of Decree No. 41024 of February 28, 1957.

(g) Under Heading 73.15:
Importers shall state on despatch notes that they are responsible for payment of any analysis ordered by the Customs when it considers it desirable and it shall also be necessary for importers to submit certificates of analysis supplied by laboratories or bodies recognized as appropriate.

(h) Under sub-Heading 62.05.02:

1. Articles intended for the packing, transportation, storage, sale, etc. of goods, when empty and of fabrics not customarily used for such purposes, shall be liable to a rate of 31 per cent *ad valorem*.

2. Fabrics with rough stitching from already used bale wrappings, not completely unstitched and although without the characteristics of sacks proper, shall be liable to the rates applicable under sub-heading 62.03.02.

(i) Under sub-Headings 87.02.02 and 87.04.04:
When intended for fitting with a body as vehicles for the transport of goods, they shall only be liable to a rate of 1 per cent *ad valorem*, in cases where the value of the materials and of the work incorporated exceeds the difference in respect of the duties paid prior to the body being fitted.

Importers intending to use this benefit shall supply a guarantee for the greater amount of duties, assessment of the relevant clearance being made by taking into account the certificate issued by the Automobile Technical Commission as regards the fitting of the bodywork and the certificate issued by the Economy Departments as regards the condition set forth in the first part of this note; these documents shall be attached to the respective import bill.

The Customs have reserved the right to carry out direct control over the operations effected.

Decree-Law 2506 authorizes the rates of the following sub-headings of the Customs Tariff to be altered:

34.02.01	$20 per kg.
87.06.03	15 per cent *ad valorem*
87.06.04	15 per cent *ad valorem*
87.06.05	15 per cent *ad valorem*
87.06.06	15 per cent *ad valorem*

The provisions of this Decree-Law shall apply to goods pending assessment or payment when the Customs clearance of the goods has been effected in accordance with the terms of Articles 3 and 5 of Legislative Decree No. 2484 of June 1, 1964.

This Decree-Law came into force on July 25, 1964.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

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MALAWI

Import control

MALAWI GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 46 published as the Control of Goods (Import and Export) Agriculture Order 1964 on August 24, provides a list of goods in the First Schedule, Part I, for the import of which a permit is required.

A copy of this Notice is available for inspection at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

LEBANON

Customs tariff amendment

THE following amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Basis for collection	Normal tariff
21.07	Food preparations, n.e.s.i.:		
	(a) Compound extracts, non-medical and non-alcoholic, used for the manufacture of beverages	K.¼Gross	100 piastres
	(b) } (c) } (unchanged)		
87.05	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 the duty not to be less than	K.N. *Ad val.*	200 piastres 45%
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03		
	(a) Parts of bodies and fittings therefor the duty not to be less than	K.N. *Ad val.*	200 piastres 45%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Regulations concerning tinned or preserved foodstuffs

NEW LEBANESE REGULATIONS concerning tinned or preserved foodstuffs are due to come into effect from July 23, 1965. All tinned and preserved foodstuffs should show the following details on their containers, preferably in Arabic:

1. Date of manufacture. This can be done in code and the code deposited with the Ministry of Public Health except in the case of milk.
2. Net weight.
3. General denomination.
4. Colouring substances.
5. Preservative or additive substances.
6. Composition; if meat or fat is included the kind of meat or fat must be specified.

Further information about the new regulations can be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

IRAN

Imports of sugar

DUE TO THE large reserves of sugar in Iran, the Central Bank has instructed the banks not to open letters of credit for the import of granulated and lump sugar for the time being. This is effective from September 8.

In addition, the Commercial Benefit Tax on sugar has been increased by 1 Rial per Kilo. to the following amounts:

Granulated

White – 6·25 Rials per kilo.
Yellow – 4·55 Rials per kilo.
Brown – 6·25 Rials per kilo.
Lump sugar – 8·25 Rials per kilo.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 460/462).

EEC: *Rules of Competition: Decision of the Commission on the Grundig-Consten agreement*

THE FOLLOWING is the English text of a press release issued by the European Economic Community on September 25, 1964. The full text of the Commission's decision on the Grundig-Consten agreement is not yet available.

The Commission has already issued a recommendation in which it called for the termination of an infringement of the cartel provisions of the Treaty ('Convention faience'[1]), and has granted three negative clearances (Grosfillex[2], Bendix[3] and Vitapro[4]). It has now taken its first decision prohibiting an agreement. The agreement is an exclusive distribution agreement with absolute protection of a specified area.

The Commission recalls on this occasion that it has been studying the question of the compatibility of exclusive distribution agreements with the cartel rules of the EEC Treaty for a considerable time. These are agreements under which a manufacturer supplies only one dealer with his products in a given area.

Such agreements come under the cartel provisions of the EEC Treaty (Article 85) and must be notified to the Commission (Council Regulation No. 17). In its first announcement of November 9, 1962 (official gazette of the European Communities, 1962, p. 2627), the Commission made known its intention to clear pure exclusive distribution agreements, i.e. agreements whose content covers, for example, sale, stocking and servicing and which apart from the right of exclusive sales involve no additional clauses in restraint of competition. It hopes that the EEC Council will soon adopt the regulation on block exemptions recommended by the Commission.

The Commission would then be enabled to grant blanket clearance to the exclusive distribution agreements described in the announcement of November 9, 1962. Even before the granting of any such block clearance the Commission will endeavour to make clear through further decisions what forms of exclusive distribution agreement are compatible with the cartel rules of the EEC Treaty.

The prohibition now decided by the Commission concerns an agreement between the Grundig Sales Company and the Consten Company of Paris, which grants absolute protection of territory in addition to sole selling rights. Such territorial protection is intended to make Consten the sole distributor of Grundig products in France. For this purpose Grundig have imposed an export ban on all their dealers in other countries, so that French purchasers can buy Grundig products only from Consten. In addition, Grundig and Consten had signed a supplementary agreement on the use of a special trade-mark ('Gint') in France, the purpose of which was also to hinder the importation by firms other than Consten of Grundig products into France.

Consten sought to uphold its claim to exclusive dealership by taking action against a rival importer, the plaintiff firm Unef of Paris, which was importing Grundig products from German wholesalers. Consten contended that Unef had not respected the established sales organization and was therefore guilty of unfair competition. This case, before the Paris Court of Appeal, was adjourned pending a decision by the Commission on the compatibility of the exclusive distribution agreement with the cartel rules of the EEC Treaty.

The Commission has decided that the agreement in this case offends against the ban on Article 85(1) and that it cannot be approved under Article 85(3). In addition, the Commission has forbidden Grundig and Consten to obstruct rival imports into France. The Commission is of the opinion that the sales organization in question constitutes a restraint of competition. Not only is the freedom of business activity of the parties to the agreement restrained, but that of firms outside the agreement is also impaired.

Furthermore customers are denied the possibility of making their purchases from other suppliers. The Commission has ruled that restraint of competition in the sale of products of the same brand may constitute a restraint of competition in the sense of Article 85(1).

It argues that in the class of goods concerned competition even at retail level is essential. The Commission also holds that the sales arrangement agreed between Grundig and Consten is 'liable to affect trade between the Member States'. The agreement was signed between two firms established in different Member States and regulates trade between these Member States in Grundig products in such a way that such trade is wholly in the hands of Grundig and Consten.

The contention that there is no impairment of trade, since Franco-German trade in Grundig products has considerably grown during the period the sales organization has existed, is rejected by the Commission. If a restraint of competition means that trade between the Member States develops under different conditions than it would otherwise have done and that exchanges of goods between the Member States are appreciably influenced, such restraint of competition is 'liable to affect trade between the Member States'.

This is the case here, and all the more so since the area reserved for Consten coincides with the frontiers of one of the Member States. It is an arrangement rendering integration of the national markets in a

common market more difficult. Obvious evidence for this is the difference in prices of Grundig instruments as between Germany and France.

In the grounds for its decision, the Commission has stated that exclusive dealing can certainly lead to an improvement of production and distribution. Without deciding this point in the present case, the Commission has assumed such an improvement. However, it has declined to authorize the agreement between Grundig and Consten because the area protection in favour of Consten and consequently the obstruction of rival imports into France goes beyond the degree of restraint of competition necessary for the improvement of production and distribution. Moreover the Commission is not convinced that the consumer will obtain a fair share of the resulting benefit.

The full text of the Commission's decision, with the statement of grounds, will be published in the official gazette of the European Communities. It should be added that the Commission's decision is not directed against all exclusive distribution agreements as such, and that:

(a) The Commission abides by its intention to clear a large number of the exclusive distribution agreements notified and that, by means of individual decisions, it will doubtless declare a further number of agreements compatible with the Common Market;

(b) Exclusive distribution agreements, which, however, like the Grundig-Consten agreement, involve restraints of competition going beyond what is indispensable for the improvement of production or distribution cannot be allowed.

(1) See *Board of Trade Journal*, June 5, 1964, page 1253.
(2) See *Board of Trade Journal*, April 24, 1964, page 932.
(3) See *Board of Trade Journal*, June 26, 1964, page 1416.
(4) See *Board of Trade Journal*, September 11, 1964, page 602.

Further translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No.	Description	Price
7/64	To determine the list of communes in the frontier zones on either side of the common frontier between France and other member States	3d.
25/64	Setting upper and lower limits of target prices for beef and veal for the season beginning on April 1, 1964	3d.
27/64	Fixing the standard of quality of round-grained (common) husked rice, in respect of which the threshold price is fixed, and the standard of quality of round-grained (common) paddy rice, in respect of which the intervention price is fixed	8d.
45/64	On requests for aid submitted to the EAOGF Orientation Section	8d.
47/64	Fixing coefficients for calculating the levies to be applied to the products listed in Annex II of Regulation No. 14/64	8d.
53/64	On transitional provisions applicable to certain beef and veal products placed in bonded warehouses in the Federal Republic of Germany before the date of introduction of the system of trade instituted by Regulation No. 14/64	5d.
56/64	Amending and continuing the Council's Regulation No. 31/63 in the matter of advance fixing of the levy on certain products	5d.
57/64	To amend the percentage factors to be applied in adjustment of officials' remuneration and pensions. (This Regulation has also been published as Regulation No. 1/64/EURATOM of the European Atomic Energy Community)	5d.
EURATOM 1/64/ EURATOM	To amend the percentage factors to be applied in adjustment of officials' remuneration and pensions. (This Regulation has also been published as Regulation No. 57/64 of the European Economic Community)	5d.

FRANCE

Duty free quota for flax seed

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of September 26 announced that the quota for the duty-free import of flax seed (Tariff No. 12-01 FIa) has been increased to 120,000 metric quintals (gross weight) for the year ending June 30, 1965.

Details of this quota were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1962, page 1037, January 4, 1963, page 53, and of October 18, 1963, page 890.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

British trade correspondent, Malta

THE ADDRESS of the British Trade Correspondent in Malta has been changed. Correspondence should now be addressed to: The British Trade Correspondent, Department of Trade, 2, Cavalier Street, Valetta, Malta.

ITALY

General Turnover Tax and Compensation Tax

SINCE publication in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 25, (page 710), of the Decree-Law introduced by the Italian Government increasing the General Turnover Tax and the Compensation Tax, the Senate have annulled it on a point of constitutional law. However, the Minister of Finance is to re-introduce a Bill on the same lines, to be valid for three years. The list of exemptions has not yet been announced.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450).

Reduction of frontier surtax on sugar and sugar products

IN THE NOTICE published under this heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 2, page 768, the rate for molasses, destined for human consumption, should read Lire 1,585 per quintal.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Tariff concessions for some carpets of Northern Ireland origin

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced that, further to previous announcements (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962, page 1189, January 4, 1963, pages 54-55, February 15, 1963, page 418, and July 19, 1963, page 163) about tariff concessions for imports of Northern Ireland origin, arrangements have now been completed for the admission under licence at a rate of import duty of 25 per cent of Axminster and Wilton carpets not containing man-made fibres, manufactured by native Northern Ireland firms.

Applications for licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin, and should be accompanied by invoices, in duplicate, embodying a certificate by the manufacturers that the carpets were woven by them in Northern Ireland.

Fair Trade Commission

THE IRISH REPUBLIC'S Fair Trade Commission have issued the following notice:

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1953
Fair Trading Rules
(Serial Nos. 6 and 9)

The Fair Trade Commission are undertaking a review of the Fair Trading Rules relating to the supply and distribution of (a) electric light bulbs and (b) dry batteries. Manufacturers, traders, associations or other interested persons wishing to make submissions regarding the operation of these Rules are requested to do so not later than October 21, 1964.

The address of the Fair Trade Commission is 50 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2.

Commercial travellers' samples

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Revenue Commissioners have issued the following Notice:

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.
Amendment to Notice No. 83.

Importers and other persons concerned are informed

(A) with reference to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 14 that the Dublin Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), Commercial Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin, 2, has been approved as an Issuing Association and Guaranteeing Association in this country

(*Continued on next page*)

IRISH REPUBLIC, *continued*

under the ECS Carnet Scheme,

and

(B) with reference to paragraph 16 that

(i) carnets will be accepted in future for unaccompanied samples, other than those imported by post;

(ii) where the space available on a carnet is insufficient for enumeration of all the samples involved, the enumeration may be continued on extension lists securely attached to the carnet;

(iii) the ECS carnet arrangement will be applied to samples brought by or sent (otherwise than by post) to residents of the State who act as travellers or representatives for foreign firms or persons.

A revised print of Notice No. 83 will be issued shortly.

Import quota for sparking plugs

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934, to 1964, for the period November 1, 1964, to October 31, 1965:

Goods	Quota	Quota No.
Certain sparking plugs and certain component parts of sparking plugs	9,075	35

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of *'a class or kind made in Canada'*:

Air operated tyre changers designed for changing the tyres of passenger cars and/or light trucks.

(Ruling effective October 26, 1964.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-16-1 dated September 24, 1964.

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of *'a class or kind made in Canada'*:

Forged steel welding flanges in sizes ½ in. to 24 in. inclusive carboned and alloy grades.

(Ruling effective October 29, 1964.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-4-1 dated September 25, 1964.

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Mill tables so called, such as are used for the conveying and/or handling of ingots, slabs, sheets, bars, rods, etc., of steel or non-ferrous metals in rolling mills.

(Ruling effective October 30, 1964).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-13-1 dated September 29, 1964.

UNITED STATES

Wool Products Labelling Act

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 19 (page 1364), it was announced that certain rules and regulations under the United States Wool Products Labelling Act of 1939 would be amended with effect from June 20, 1964.

A copy of the revised rules and regulations under the Act, together with the text of the Act, may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653-6).*

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 5595 of July 28, 1964, modifies as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item
4480	Exclude from List No. 5 (150% surcharge): 'Carophyll 10', dispersion of a carotenoid substance in a carrier of gelatin, sugar and starch (ethyl β-apocarotenate).
4480	Included in List No. 4 (100% surcharge): 'Carophyll 10', dispersion of a carotenoid substance in a carrier of gelatin, sugar and starch (ethyl β-apocarotenate).
4280	Include in List No. 4 (100% surcharge): β-carotene (in crystal form, in 20% suspension in stabilised groundnut oil and in 20% suspension in stabilized and solidified ground nut oil).
4561	Include in List No. 3 (40% surcharge): The product made up of 'antitoxic factors of calf's liver, water-soluble, thermostable, free from impurities, in which the chemical and spectrographic analysis shows the presence of methionine, cystine, cysteine, choline, acetylcholine and xanthine'.
4749	Include in List No. 3 (40% surcharge): Product of proteolytic breakdown, in the form of polypeptide mixtures, obtained from the hydrolysis of liver, spleen, suprarrenal (?), lung, spinal ganglion and marrow, which stimulates the metabolic functions, the formation of defensive substances and haematopoiesis.
4844	Include in List No. 5 (150% surcharge): Streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin and their respective compounds and derivatives, in bulk.
4844	Include in List No. 3 (80% surcharge): Streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin and their respective compounds and derivatives, put up in doses.
5199	List No. 4 (100% surcharge): 'Electro-magnets (the exclusion does not cover electro-magnets for ophthalmology)' is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Electro-magnets (not including electro-magnets for ophthalmology).
5199	List No. 4 (100% surcharge): Electronic voltmeters (the exclusion does not cover electronic millivoltmeters for voltages of 1 millivolt or less, full range, or greater than 1 kilovolt or electronic millivoltmeters for frequencies of less than 10 cycles or more than 50 kilocycles or electronic voltmeters and multivoltmeters, digital, decimal, and for continuous current voltages (?) or standard voltmeters for calibration or electronic voltmeters for frequencies of more than 100 megacycles) is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'Electronic voltmeters (not including millivoltmeters for voltages of 1 millivolt or less, full range, or more than 1 kilovolt or electronic millivoltmeters for frequencies of less than 10 cycles or more than 50 kilocycles, or electronic voltmeters and multivoltmeters, digital, decimal, and for continuous current voltages (?) or standard voltmeters for calibration or electronic voltmeters for frequencies of more than 100 megacycles).
1799/802 and 1831	Include in List No. 3 (40% surcharge): Compagination machines, electronic, automatic and semi-automatic.
2285	Include in List No. 3 (40% surcharge): Sheet formed by cellulosic material compressed with phenolic resin, bearing on one side a layer of chlorinated synthetic rubber, to be imported in widths not greater than 20 cm. and thicknesses of up to 5 mm., for the manufacture of condensers.
3915K	Exclude from List No. 3 (40% surcharge): Kraft paper and the like, for the manufacture of condensers and ignition coils, up to 700 mm. in width and up to 0·035 mm. in thickness; in coils only.
3915K	Include in List No. 3 (40% surcharge): Kraft paper and the like, for the manufacture of condensers and ignition coils, up to 700 mm. in width and up to 0·55 mm. in thickness, in coils only.
3614	Exclude from List No. 4 (100% surcharge): Yarn of synthetic fibres, continuous, of polyamides or of polyamide type, solely for textile use.
3614	Include in List No. 4 (100% surcharge): Yarns of synthetic fibres, continuous, of polyamides or polyamide type, polyester or polyacrylic, solely for textile use.

ARGENTINA

Suspension of import surcharges

HM EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the issue of Argentine Government Decree No. 6286 of August 19, 1964, under the terms of which the suspension of the 40 per cent surcharge on imports of Dieldrin and Heptachlor, destined for making an insecticide for use against the locust plague (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 23, 1962, page 419) is extended for a further period of one year from August 19, 1964.

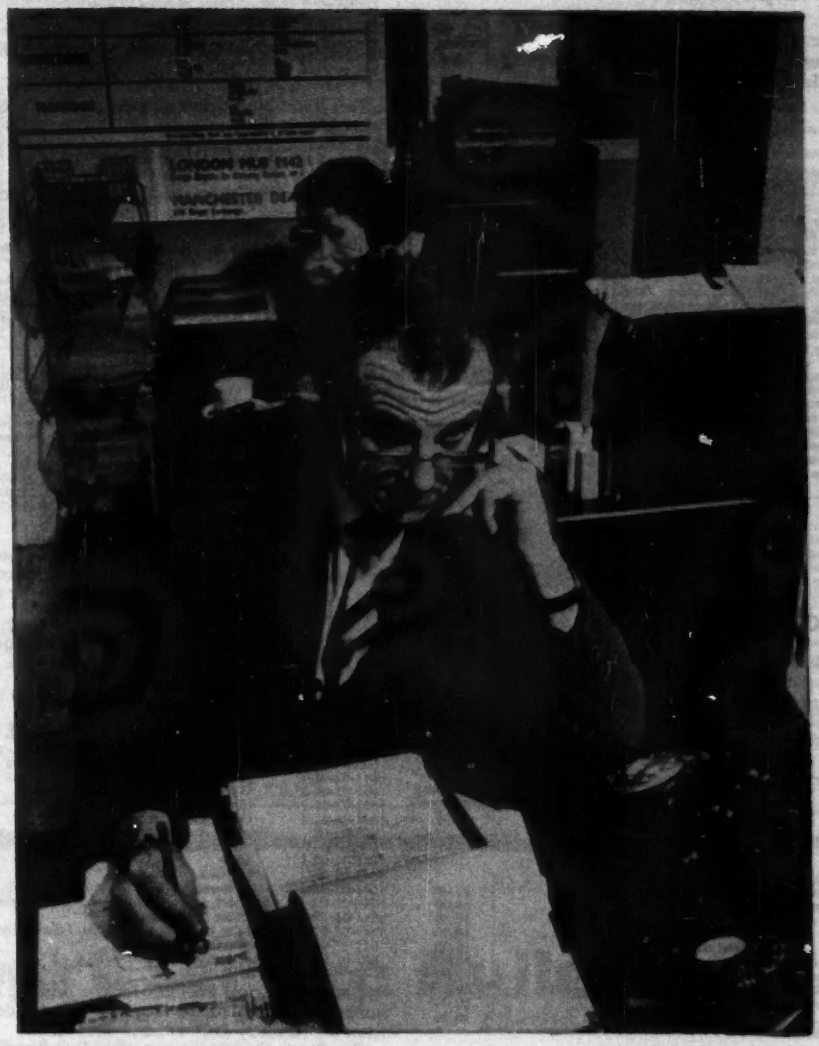
CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE following amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The List was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
IX	45/53	Under the heading: 'Chemical products, not specified . . .' Insert new item:		
		Sorbic acid	50	—
		Urea, technical, 46% nitrogen, for industrial uses	50	—
XIII	79	Pieces and parts of radio-telephone receiving sets, except tubes, chassis, cabinets . . .	1,000	50
		Assembled loud-speakers, 2 in. to 12 in., and audio-frequency and power transformers	1,000	100
		Pieces and parts of record players, except those which figure on the Prohibited List	1,000	50

(*Continued on page* 834)



Bob Madden makes heavyweights into flyweights . . .

. . . its the kind of contrary Irish notion that appeals to a man from Cork and Senior Cargo Agent and Supervisor at El Al's London cargo depot. He is one of the tight-knit team operating the swiftest, most personal service in Britain for people with freight problems. He has had 18 years in the business and Bob's your uncle to hundreds of customers with a cargo question. When you ring MUS 1142, you're at the top of the tree —London is an El Al Freight HQ—and there's no waiting before you're through to Bob (or an assistant) who will take care of your problem efficiently and courteously. El Al's giant Boeings fly the fastest, most frequent service to Tel Aviv (in four hours thirty-five minutes) and these Boeings also serve Teheran, Johannesburg, Nairobi, Nicosia, Athens and the USA. Bob Madden or an assistant will give you free advice on packing and once the booking is made (they can do a same day service to New York), he and his staff will nurse it through, make sure it gets to its destination swiftly and intact. To make your heavyweights into flyweights, see your forwarding agent or El Al London Cargo Depot, MUS 1142 or Manchester DEA 4208.

EL AL
ISRAEL AIRLINES

CHILE, *continued*

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The List was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
XI	61	(Prohibited List): Line 22: alter 'inclusive' to read 'exclusive'.		
XIII	79	(Permitted List): Insert new item: Pieces and parts of television sets, only the following: Deflection yoke, fly back, tuner, high tension cable and screen tube or cinescope.	1,000	
		(Prohibited List): Electronic tubes: Change the order in which the numbers appear by placing 'EBC 90' after 'EBC 91.'		
		(Permitted List): Alter the item: Other specified tubes (except television tubes) to read: Other unspecified electronic tubes for use in radio-communication, radio-transmission, television, electro-medicine and industry, costing more than US$2 c.i.f. per unit	B	50

VENEZUELA

Import regime changes

BY MINISTRY of Finance and Development Resolutions published on September 16, the following changes have been made to the Venezuelan Customs Tariff and/or import licensing regime:

Tariff No.	Description	Customs Tariff
		(Bolivars per gross kilo)

(1) The Customs duty on the following goods has been increased as follows:

656-04-03-3	Bathmats and similar articles, n.e.s.:	
(a)	Of cotton or linen, pure	10.00
(b)	Of wool or coconut fibre	10.00
(c)	With wool, hair, silk or artificial or synthetic textile fibres	10.00
(d)	Unspecified	10.00
657-01-02	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs and matting	10.00
*657-01-02-1	Of wool and cocoanut fibres	10.00
657-01-02-2	With wool or fine hair in any proportion	10.00
657-02-02-1	With silk or artificial or synthetic fibres in any proportion	10.00
†657-02-02-2	Of pure cotton or mixture	10.00
†657-02-02-3	Unspecified	10.00

* Previously required import licence.
† New classifications.

This Resolution enters into effect on October 11, 1964, on which date the classification 657-01-02-1 will be exempt from present import licence requirements.

(2) The Customs duty on the following goods has been increased, but the requirement for import licences has been abolished:

812-02-01	Washbasins, bidets, water closets, urinals and other accessories	3.00

This Resolution enters into effect on October 11, 1964.

(3) The Customs duty on the undermentioned goods has been increased:

629-09-08-8	Carpets and mats reinforced or not for vehicles (when they are perforated and cut to be adapted for same)	3.00

This Resolution enters into force on October 11, 1964.

(4) The Customs duty on cider has been increased:

112-02-01	Cider	2.00

This Resolution enters into effect on October 11, 1964.

(5) The Customs duty on printing ink has been increased as follows:

533-02	Ink for printing and lithography:	
†533-02-01	Ink for newspapers	3.00
†533-02-02	Ink for graphic art, n.e.s.	3.00

† New classifications.

This Resolution enters into force on October 11, 1964.

(6) Imports of reconditioned rubber have been made subject to import licensing:

231-03-00 Reconditioned rubber (4).

This resolution enters into effect on the date of publication. The measures referred to in the Resolution will not be applicable to those imports protected by Consular invoices whose date of Consular service was either on or before the date of publication of the Resolution.

(7) Imports of various accessories of electrical installations have been made subject to import licensing:

721-01-05-1 Commutator panels and distributor panels.
†721-01-05-2 Mechanisms for operating circuit breakers and commutators, including those rheostats for starting and controlling motors.
†721-01-05-3 Open knife switches with or without fuses (4).
†721-01-05-4 Fuses (4).
721-01-05-9 Spare parts and accessories.
† New classifications.

This Resolution enters into effect on the date of publication. The measures referred to in the Resolution will not be applicable to those imports protected by Consular invoices whose date of Consular service was either on or before the date of publication of the Resolution.

(8) Imports of court plaster and similar sterilized or medicated adhesives have been made subject to import licensing:

541-09-08-2 Curing material, n.e.s.
†541-09-08-2 (a) Plaster and similar sterilized or medicated adhesives (4).
†541-09-08-2 (b) Other curing materials, n.e.s.
† New classifications.

This Resolution enters into effect on the date of publication. The measures referred to in the Resolution will not be applicable to those imports protected by Consular invoices whose date of Consular service was either on or before the date of publication of the Resolution.

(9) Imports of pneumatic tyres and inner tubes for heavy machinery have been made subject to import licensing:

629-01-02-8 Pneumatic tyres and inner tubes especially for aircraft.
629-01-02-11 Pneumatic tyres and inner tubes for heavy machinery:
(a) In the sizes: 5.00 × 15, 7.50 × 15, 8.25 × 15, 10.00 × 15, 5.50 × 16, 6.00 × 16, 7.50 × 18, 4.00 × 19, 6.00 × 19, 9.00 × 24, 13.00 × 24, 14.00 × 25, 16.00 × 24, 18.00 × 24, 21.00 × 24, 9.00 × 25, 13.00 × 25, 14.00 × 24, 16.00 × 25, 18.00 × 25, 21.00 × 25, 24.00 × 29, 29.5 × 29, 27.00 × 33, 29.5 × 35, 11.2 × 28 (10-28), 12.4 × 28 (11-28), 12.4 × 38 (11-38), 13.6 × 38 (12-38), (4).
(b) Unspecified.

This Resolution enters into effect on the date of publication. The measures referred to in the Resolution will not be applicable to those imports protected by Consular invoices whose date of Consular service was either on or before the date of publication of the Resolution.

(10) Imports of certain types of paper were made subject to import licensing:

641-01 Paper for newspapers, books and other printed matter made with chemical pulp (31).
641-01-01 Up to 60 grammes per square metre.
641-01-02-1 Suppressed.
641-02-01-2 Suppressed.
641-02 Suppressed.
†641-02-01 Printing and writing paper in uncut, unlined rolls and sheets, made with chemical pulp up to 40 grammes per square metre (31).
†641-02-01-1 Matt.
†641-02-01-2 Glossed.
†631-02-01-3 Goffered.
†641-02-01-4 Other paper, n.e.s.
†641-02-02 Printing and writing paper in uncut, unlined rolls and sheets, made with chemical pulp more than 40 grammes per square metre (31) (4):
†641-02-02-1 Matt.
†641-02-02-2 Glossed.
†641-02-02-3 Goffered.
†641-02-02-4 Bond, ledger, mimeographed and similar.
641-02-02-5 Other paper, n.e.s.
†641-02-03 Paper for banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, etc.:
641-02-03-2 Suppressed.
641-02-03-2 Suppressed.
†New classification.

Under (31) when intended for the printing of newspapers, magazines and books of a cultural nature they will be free of duty with previous authorization from the Ministry of Finance in each case.

The Resolution enters into effect from the date of publication. The import licensing requirements referred to in the Resolution will not be applicable to those imports protected by Consular invoices whose date of Consular service was either on or before the date of publication of the Resolution.

BRAZIL

Revised import regulations

ACCORDING to SUMOC Instruction No. 276 of September 9, 1964, the Brazil Foreign Trade Department is authorized to permit the importation, without the need for a 'promise of licence' (Exchange Certificate) of used machinery and equipment (classified in the General category when new), as long as certain conditions are fulfilled.

SUMOC Instruction No. 277 of September 9, 1964, states that, from October 1, 1964, prior deposits for imports in both General and Special categories are reduced from 60 per cent to 50 per cent of the contract value, and the deposit on financial transfers is reduced from 100 per cent to 90 per cent.

In any inquiry about this notice, please contact Export Services Branch. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476.)

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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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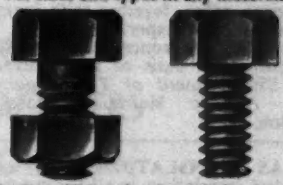

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The Board of Trade

Export Service Bulletin

issued daily Monday to Friday inclusive

Contents

Market Pointers
Market Reports
Calls for Tenders
Export Opportunities
General Notices

Cost

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Export Services Branch Board of Trade
HILLGATE HOUSE, 35 OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.4

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 July 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	11 Sept 1964
– final (Q)	This week
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	2 Oct. 1964
Catering trades turnover (M)	18 Sept. 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	15 May 1964
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	17 July 1964
New companies registered (M)	25 Sept. 1964
Property companies (A)	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	25 Sept. 1964
Production, exports and orders (M)	25 Sept. 1964
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	2 Oct. 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Registration of films (A)	28 Feb. 1964
Trends in film-going (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	26 June 1964
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	7 Aug. 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	7 Aug. 1964
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	3 July 1964
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	2 Oct. 1964
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	4 Sept. 1964
Business (M)	This week
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	14 Aug. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	25 Sept. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	25 Sept. 1964
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	26 June 1964
Transactions (Q)	11 Sept. 1964
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	7 Aug. 1964
Passenger movement to and from UK (Q)	10 July 1964
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	10 July 1964
Transactions (Q)	4 Sept. 1964
Retail prices index (M)	25 Sept. 1964
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	18 Sept. 1964
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	18 Sept. 1964
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	18 Sept. 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	2 Oct. 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	18 Sept. 1964
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	18 Sept. 1964
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organization	2 Oct. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	25 Sept. 1964
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 July 1964
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	25 Sept. 1964
Official Receivers' Offices	24 July 1964
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
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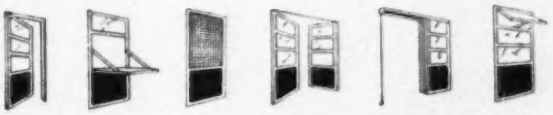

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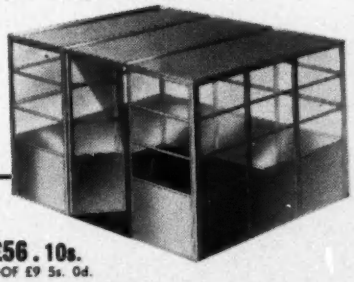

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No. of New Industries in 1963, 173

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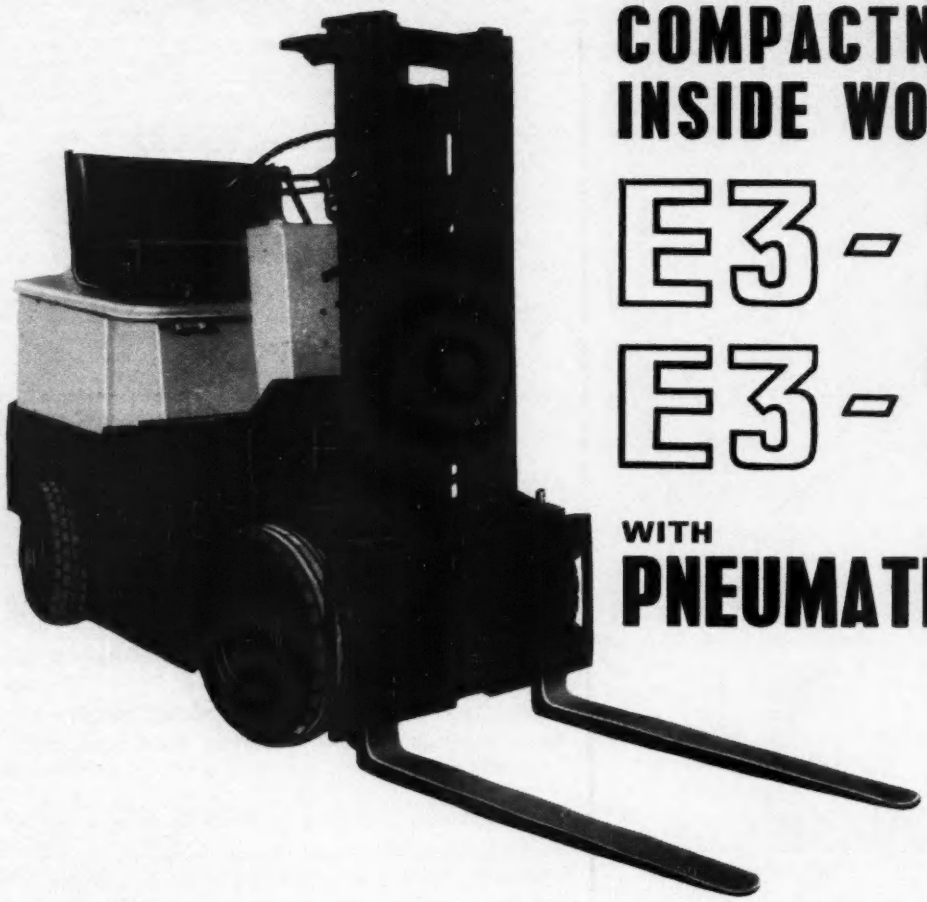

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